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WHOLE NO. 1896.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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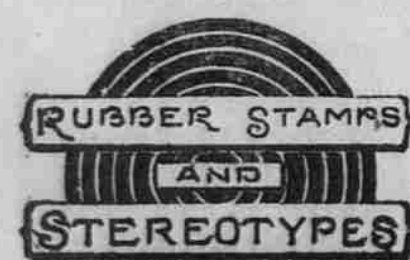
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## FROM KARUIZAWA

Correspondent Writes of Trip  
From Yokohama.

### Wonderful Mountain Tunnel

Incidents Along the Route  
of the Railway.

Comfortably Established in an Old  
Tea House—Arrangement  
of the Rooms.

[Special Correspondence.]

Karuzawa, Aug. 19, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We left Yoko-

hama Wednesday morning for this  
mountain retreat, the driest and coolest  
in all Japan. At an elevation of 3,400  
feet the air is pure, and of about the  
temperature of our Honolulu summer  
trades. It is on the back bone of the  
island on the railroad line passing

from the East to the West coast, but  
just over the ridge on the western  
side. It is a large plain, circular, three  
miles in diameter. It looks as if it

had been in ages past a mountain  
lake of large dimensions. The soil is  
a gravelly loam, not under cultivation,  
except in patches. Some small shrubs  
dot the vast expanse of green, which

would seem to be the ideal locality  
for grass and hay. But I have seen  
no cattle pasturing in the fields, and  
it is said that sheep cannot be kept,  
because of the omnipresence of the  
buffalo grass, which is so tough and  
wiry as to cut their tongues.

Japanese railroads are not run at  
breakneck speed. It took us eight  
hours and a half to make the trip

from Yokohama. We came from Yoko-  
hama to Tokyo, 18 miles, in 61 minutes.  
A boy from the hotel, bought our  
tickets, checked our baggage, and

placed us, and our hand baggage in  
the best available car. We were favor-  
ed with the company of a lady mis-  
sionary to whom we had been intro-  
duced, and whom we trusted implicitly

in the different changes of trains that  
we had to make, four times in this  
one short journey. The railroads are  
run on the European system. No per-  
son is allowed to pass on to the plat-  
form without a ticket, which is punched  
at the stile, and given up on going out  
at one's destination. There were no  
conductors to call for tickets at any  
stage of the journey, and no calling  
of names of the stations.

The cars were second class and third  
class, the compartments running across  
the cars in European style. The third  
class had no cushions, and in this only  
did they differ in appearance from  
the third class. These seemed dirty  
as well as hard, and were said to be  
infested with fleas. There were plenty  
of railroad officials in blue serge caps  
and suits. Many of them were young  
boys, serving their apprenticeship for  
their future life work. Crossing the  
tracks except by the bridges was strictly  
forbidden, but this was too much for  
rheumatic knees, and in our inno-  
cence we crossed the rails.

The country for the first six hours  
was one level plain, well cultivated,  
without fences, the various small  
patches showing beans, tomatoes, In-  
dian corn, taro, sweet potatoes, all very  
much like the vegetation to which we  
were accustomed. In fact the scenery  
did not seem strange at all. The Jap-  
anese cottages were partly thatched,  
partly shingled, partly tiled. The uni-  
form dingy black does not enliven the  
landscape, nor the somberness of the  
village streets. The long strips of cloth  
or paper, emblazoned in red and yel-  
low and white, served to give bright-  
ness to the scene, as we passed village  
after village. These all seemed neat,  
tidied up for inspection, as do not the  
railroad villages of our Western States.

Among the curious sights at the dif-  
ferent stations were the vendors of  
cakes of all kinds of incredible cheap-  
ness. Strangest of all was the peddling  
of cubes of ice, two or three inches in  
length, for one sen, half a cent in United  
States money. It is brought from the  
mountain lakes, and looked like  
purest crystals. Fruit was to be had  
also, apples, peaches, grapes, all pick-  
ed before full ripeness. The heat on  
the plains at noon was intense, but the  
manager of the Grand Hotel had put  
up a basket of toothsome edibles for  
our tiffin, not forgetting some bottles  
of Hirano water.

We finally reached the base of the  
mountain range, which we were to as-  
cend. The road was so steep that we  
had two locomotives, and were pushed  
up by cog wheels, working on a rack  
rail. The road is so winding and precipi-  
tous that we passed through 26 tun-  
nels in 7 miles, the grade being 1 in 15.

Each tunnel was numbered and at  
most of them as the train passed  
through, a guard pulled a huge canvas  
curtain over the mouth of the tunnel.  
The brief intervals of open way show-  
ed the traveled highway, the Nakasen-  
do, or Central Mountain Road, leading  
through this Uain Pass. The railroad  
is well built and well kept.

There was some delay in arranging  
for jinrikishas to take us across the  
hot moorland to the Mampel Hotel, and  
still longer delay in the men arranging  
all our baggage in one jinrikisha. We  
reached the hotel about 7:30 p. m. to  
find that some fellow passengers who  
traveled lighter than we did had se-  
cured the best rooms. We were shown  
to rooms in an outbuilding, to reach  
which we had to cross the brooklet  
that furnishes water for the village.  
But we were fortunate in finding our  
fellow-passengers to be officers from  
the United States Flagship Olympia,  
who had known us in Honolulu, and  
gallantly offered to exchange with us.  
The rooms thus vacated for our benefit  
were the best in the house, which is a  
Japanese tea-house modernized into an  
American hotel.

We are on the upper floor, com-  
manding an outlook across the plain to  
the range of hills makai. They are  
not high, but as we look out to the  
right of us there rises a precipitous,  
triangular slab of a mountain, grassed  
to its summit. The railroad train  
scoots along the farther side of the  
plain six times a day. Telegraph and  
post office connect us with the outside  
world. The village of Karuzawa is of  
the ordinary Japanese style, and judg-  
ing from the style of the buildings and  
their uses, was supported largely by  
the travel on the old highway, for the  
Japanese are as restless here as on  
Hawaii, going sight-seeing from place  
to place, and making occasions for an-  
nual pilgrimages to one place or an-  
other to see the special attractions pro-  
vided, for which certain places have a special  
reputation, or the observance of certain  
religious festivals with all the pomp  
and ceremony of a spectacular religion.

The Japanese tea-house in which we  
are staying may be taken as a good  
sample of the style of construction,  
though our matting is covered with  
spring beds, chairs, wash stands,  
tables, kerosene lamps and such con-  
veniences of our own home life. As-  
cending the narrow staircase we find  
ourselves in a little alleyway, open,  
but provided with wooden shutters to  
be closed in case of rain. The alley is  
only two feet and a half wide, and the  
rooms are only a little over seven feet  
high. There are four rooms on this up-  
per story, with a passageway four feet  
wide between the two suites of rooms.  
The rear sides are plastered and also  
half of the rear end of the passageway.  
Two sides are enclosed with sliding  
partitions. These are open frame-  
work, the small panes being covered  
with three inches by eight, covered with  
a very tough, translucent paper, giving  
a mellow gray light when closed. A  
bottom panel, six inches deep, has the  
grain of the wood perpendicular. There  
are two partitions to each side, sliding  
easily in grooves with very shallow  
ridges, only about an eighth of an inch  
high. One end of the room is divided  
into two sections—one an open recess,  
where some paneled picture or inscrip-  
tion is hung. The other section is a  
closet with sliding doors. These and  
the four sliding doors between the  
suites are of paper, not transparent, of  
a delicate olive green, dashed with  
faint touches of silvery white. The ceiling  
overhead is of finely grained wood,  
a yellow-brown, like our butternut.  
All the wood is smoothly planed and  
unpainted. The boards run different  
ways in the two rooms, and are crossed  
by narrow cleats, only an inch square,  
running transversely. A frieze of plas-  
ter, about a foot wide is tinted a faint  
shade of ashes of roses. Below the  
frieze runs the frame for the partitions,  
the upper width of four inches of some  
gray wood; the under of two inches in  
white pine. The uprights in the cor-  
ners, and in the middle of each frieze  
are of redwood. Over the center of the  
middle partition of each suite is a  
Japanese inscription, about five feet in  
length, one and a quarter in width.  
I suppose it is something like our  
"Welcome," or "God bless our home."  
The narrow frame is of rosewood, with-  
in which is an edging of olive-green  
diamonded with amber lines, while the  
inscription is written with black ink on  
a white paper. The floor space is 12  
feet by 12. It is the coolest little snug-  
gery I have ever found, and here we  
are enjoying the most perfect quiet  
and most satisfactory outlook Japan  
can offer to a tourist.

### IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Captain Cutler Thinks the Klon-  
dyke the Proper Place.

"The Klondyke," said Captain Cut-  
ler last night, "offers greater induc-  
ements to young men with grit than any  
place in the world, and if I wasn't so  
old—maybe I'm not too old—I would  
go up there and try my luck with the  
rest of them. Why, man; if there is a  
fellow in Seattle or on the Sound who  
hasn't the fever, I would like to know  
who it is. To see the steamers leave  
the dock with supplies in canvas bags  
piled up like cordwood is enough to  
make any man, old or young, want to  
go up North."

"I was in Seattle when the first news  
came down from the Klondyke. I saw  
men whom I knew personally come  
back wealthy after a year or two in  
Alaska. I saw one of them come back  
with \$112,000 after going up with just  
enough to pay his expenses. All these  
things go to aggravate the disease. I  
am one of a party who grub-staked two  
young chaps to go, and they left on the  
George E. Starr in August. These men

are bound to us for three years, and  
we divide profits. They went into the  
Klondyke with \$1,500 worth of sup-  
plies. We expect to hear from them  
this fall. They are young men and  
hearty, and I have no doubt they will  
succeed. I do not think the men who  
go there suffer half the privations of  
men during the war or of sailors who  
round the Horn. There is more talk  
than truth about the hard knocks. I  
may go up in the spring. I'm not sure  
about it yet."

### DOESN'T PAY.

Foreign Service of Nippon Line  
Unprofitable.

The Yomiuri states that since the  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened the lines  
of navigation to foreign countries last  
year they have incurred a loss of 100,-  
000 yen in each trip to Europe, while  
for the American service they have  
also lost a great deal. Moreover, the  
money realized by the paying up of  
three installments of the capital in-  
creased last year has been allotted for  
the purchase of the new steamers, and  
unless these steamers are completed  
and employed for navigation no profit  
could be gained. It is necessary in the  
meantime to pay dividends for the  
new shares out of the profit reaped on  
account of the old ones. Seeing that  
the navigation to Europe and America  
simply leads to loss, and that though  
a subsidy of \$80,000 yen is paid by the  
Government that is allotted to cover  
the losses sustained by the Hokkaido-  
Kurei, Yokohama, Yokkaichi, Okina-  
wa, Shanghai, Vladivostok and other  
lines, the loss accruing from the for-  
eign lines must be met by the profits  
made by the domestic service. Under  
the circumstances, it is very hard for  
the company to pay any dividend for  
the last half of the current year. It is  
probable that no dividend will be paid  
at all.

### The Natural Bridge.

The Natural bridge is 215 feet in  
height, 100 feet in width, with a span  
of 90 feet, says the Baltimore Sun.  
Cedar creek, the stream over which it  
stretches its arch, is clear as crystal.  
No photograph or painting can impress  
the mind with its immensity or grand-  
eur, or geometrical proportions, or the  
rich coloring, or the picturesque sur-  
roundings. One must feast his eyes  
upon the mighty arch to realize its  
vastness. Under the arch are the out-  
lines of an American eagle, formed by  
moss and lichens. Upon one side is  
where George Washington, when a sur-  
veyor for Lord Fairfax, 150 years ago,  
carved his name in the rock. The rav-  
ages of time and exposure to the ele-  
ments have nearly obliterated the  
name, but some of the letters are quite  
distinct. Webster and many prominent  
statesmen, before railroads were built,  
spent days of inconvenient travel to  
look upon this, one of the wonders of  
world. Now the iron horse speeds over  
its steel roadway, and in a few hours  
one can reach this destination without  
fatigue.

### Dispute Was Settled.

Science has a story to the effect that  
on July 10, 1831, John Carrao, a Sicil-  
ian sea captain, sailing in the Mediter-  
ranean, was amazed to see a column of  
water 800 feet in diameter spout up 60  
feet into the air. Soon afterward a  
dense cloud of steam ascended to the  
height of about 1,800 feet. Eight days  
later Carrao passed the spot again,  
and found an island 12 feet high where  
was previously 700 feet depth of wa-  
ter. At this time the island was elevat-  
ing large quantities of vapor and vol-  
canic matter, and the sea in the neigh-  
borhood was covered with floating cel-  
lers and dead fish. Two weeks more  
and the island was 200 feet high, and  
had a circumference of three miles.  
Several names were given it by mar-  
ining people, and at last three nations  
claimed it. Trouble was imminent,  
when the island settled the dispute by  
vanishing again. At present the place  
is marked on the maps as a shoal, but  
a shoal under many fathoms of water.

### Ten Miles of Air.

The Chicago Chronicle says that the  
curiosity of the modern man of sci-  
ence knows no bounds. One of his lat-  
est exploits is tapping and bringing  
down to the ground, with the aid of an  
automatic apparatus attached to a bal-  
loon, specimens of the upper air from  
the height of 10 miles. The apparatus  
and the experiment were of French in-  
vention, and at a recent meeting of  
the Academy of Sciences in Paris Mr.  
Cailliet reported the result of the an-  
alysis of the captured air. It simply  
showed that at the height of 51,000  
feet above sea level the composition of  
the atmosphere is practically the same  
as at the surface of the earth, although  
its density, of course, is comparatively  
slight.

### TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS.

Governor Atkinson Georgia Tells  
His Views.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia  
doesn't believe in lynching. It is his  
opinion that they are not necessarily  
due to the nature of the negro but in  
a measure to his unrestrained free-  
dom. The New York Herald recently  
secured the following interview with  
the Governor on the subject:

Lynchings in the south have been,  
with rare exceptions, exclusively for  
the offense of assault. In nearly every  
instance this crime is committed by a  
negro on a white woman. The fre-  
quent occurrence of the offense is  
due to the increase in the number of

desperate negroes, who regard either  
moral or municipal law. While a  
considerable element of the negro race  
has greatly improved its moral, mat-  
terial, intellectual and religious status  
since the emancipation, it is unfortu-  
nately true that a very great number  
of them are vastly worse citizens than  
thought capable of on being freed.

These have no conception of moral-  
ity, no regard for the law or rights of  
others. During slavery, even covering  
the war period, when our women were  
under the protection of slaves, there  
were no outrages upon them. The evil  
which lynching is chiefly intended to  
exterminate is the direct result of  
giving freedom to people who have not  
been prepared to assume the responsi-  
bility or discharge the duties of citi-  
zens.

While lynching is to be lamented  
and condemned and must be stopped,  
there is no country in the world, if  
situated as we are in the south, which  
would not now have the same practice,  
and would not now have to solve the  
same problem which confronts us.  
When the press, pulpit and leaders of  
thought speak out in unmeasured terms  
in condemnation of this abominable  
practice, the people will be taught that  
crime cannot be exterminated by a re-  
sort to crime, that patriotic pride, the  
preservation of government, their own  
safety, demand that no man be de-  
prived of life save by the due process  
of law.

Legislation can provide these reme-  
dies: In order to enlist the taxpayers  
in each county in preventing lawless-  
ness and in detecting and punishing  
criminals, and to do justice to the heirs  
of the party lynched, the county from  
whose officers the party is taken and  
lynched should be liable in damages  
in a sum not less than \$5,000, to be re-  
covered in suit by the administrators  
of the party lynched.

The governor should be authorized  
to remove from office any arresting  
officer from whom a prisoner is taken  
by a mob when such officer has failed  
to do his whole duty. The law should  
require the officers having a prisoner  
in charge, when the mob attempts to  
take him from the officer, to arm the  
prisoner and give him an equal chance  
with the men who seek his life in vio-  
lation of the law. The crime of assault  
should be made a capital offense.

### MRS. MONROE'S DOCTRINE.

President's Wife Should Return no  
Social Calls.

No young woman in the old society  
of New York, says an exchange, was  
prettier or more charming than Eliza  
Kortright, who became the wife of  
James Monroe long before that cele-  
brated man was President or announce-  
d the "doctrine" of international poli-  
ty that bears his name. After the re-  
volution Monroe, a handsome young fel-  
low of 33, went to New York from Vir-  
ginia as delegate to Congress, then sit-  
ting there. He had been a captain, and  
in Washington's social set met Miss  
Kortright, who was the belle of the  
town. The two young people were  
pleased with each other and were mar-  
ried.

It was a fine wedding, attended by all  
the gentry, and the crowning social  
event of the gay winter that succeeded  
the first inauguration of George Wash-  
ington. Mrs. Monroe shone in the con-  
tinental courts for her beauty and  
patrician carriage when she accom-  
panied her husband to Europe on dip-  
lomatic business. Mrs. Monroe pro-  
claimed a "doctrine" of her own in  
social matters, which has stood the  
test of time quite as well as that of her  
illustrious husband. When she entered  
the White House she peremptorily re-  
fused to return social calls. At first  
her attitude made a great stir, and she  
was warmly criticised for this appar-  
ently unrepudiated fashion. She was  
charged with imitating royalty, but she  
held to the point, and soon the country  
began to go away. It was then per-  
ceived that Mrs. Monroe was perfectly  
right, and this custom of the Presi-  
dent's wife returning no calls has been  
maintained to the present day. In fact,  
her reform led to a set of White House  
rules on etiquette that yet stick. Mrs.  
Monroe spent ten years of her life in  
Europe. Her daughters were educated  
in France. Eliza, the elder, was a class-  
mate of Hortense de Beauharnais, af-  
terward Napoleon's wife. Mrs. Mon-  
roe's sister married Nicholas Gouver-  
neur, and their son married the Presi-  
dent's youngest daughter, Maria. Mrs.  
Monroe was a beautiful girl, a noble  
wife, a rare mother. She died in 1830.

### JAPAN'S TRADE.

Exports Go to America—Imports  
Come From Europe.

The "Mainichi" says that America  
has been absorbing eight-tenths of our  
total exports. In spite of this Japan  
is importing all the machinery, in-  
struments, tools and implements, raw  
materials, etc., not from America but  
from Europe. In fact, Japan has not  
reciprocated her commercial friendship  
with the United States. This is what  
the Americans often complain of, and it  
is not an unreasonable complaint. But  
why has the trade with her continued  
in this unbalanced state for thirty  
long years? The reasons for this ap-  
pear to be first, that the policy hitherto  
pursued by the Americans has been  
such that they were so much occupied  
in fostering and developing their do-  
mestic industry as to be unable to come  
out abroad and get orders; and second-  
ly, that they have almost paid no at-  
tention to the markets in the Orient;  
and thirdly, although with the progress  
of their agricultural and manufactur-  
ing industries and the consequent in-  
crease of production, the power of  
navigation between America and the  
East has been in the hands of Euro-  
peans and also the rate of freight has  
always been dearer as compared with

that between Europe and the Orient.

As such they could by no means  
secure large demands for their prod-  
ucts in the Eastern markets. From  
this it will be seen that the un-  
equilibrium of Japan-American trade  
is simply natural. However, this is  
not the way to expand the trade be-  
tween the two countries. Nor is it  
desirable for the promotion of friend-  
ship between them. This state of af-  
fairs should therefore be remedied at  
once. The opening of navigation to  
New York will be one of the most im-  
portant steps as a means of remedy.  
Although America has been an agricul-  
tural country her manufacturing in-  
dustry has now greatly developed and  
actually she can produce rails cheaper  
than Europe but the difference of  
freights does not qualify her to outrun  
Europe. Such examples are not few.  
Should a line of steamers to New York  
be opened and the freight be reduced,  
there would be a lot of American pro-  
ductions which can profitably be ex-  
ported into our country. American  
cotton, for instance, has become so  
important for us as to feel the necessity  
for opening up some way of more con-  
veniently importing it.

### BREAD IS "DEAR."

Poor in France Suffering From  
Rise in Prices.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Her-  
ald's cable from Paris says: Serious  
alarm has been caused here this week  
by the remarkable advance in the price  
of wheat. As much as 30 francs per  
quintal has been reached in certain  
markets, and all along the line quotat-  
ions range from 28 francs 50 cen-  
times to 29 francs.

Already the poorer classes have be-  
gun to feel the effects of this state of  
things. Bread has risen from 55 cen-  
times per loaf of four pounds to 65 cen-  
times.

Nor is it mere greed of gain that  
has caused this rise. The official price  
of bread is fixed for Paris by the Pre-  
fecture de la Seine. This week account  
has been taken of the rise in the price  
of wheat by the notification that the  
cost of a four-pound loaf, including  
baking, has mounted to 76 centimes.

The papers for several days past  
have been full of articles dealing with  
this subject. It has been made the  
cause for an attack upon the Govern-  
ment. "Dear bread," in fact, bids fair  
to become an election cry.

### Gulf Stream Far North.

The Baltimore Sun says that Cap-  
tain Parker of the steamship Pruden-  
tia, reports the Gulf Stream as dis-  
tinctly marked as far north as latitude  
51.30, with a temperature of from 57 to  
58 degrees. Gulf weed was observed,  
he says, between longitude 43 and 45  
in the latitude mentioned. The cap-  
tain's report is discredited by some of  
the official hydrographers at Washing-  
ton. They say the Gulf Stream is not  
to be found north of 43 degrees in the  
longitude of Captain Parker's reported  
observations, and is not to be seen as  
an oceanic river east of the 60th meri-  
dian. But the fact may be a fact, even  
if not down in the books. Perhaps the  
captain's observation is an exceptional  
one. Until his veracity is questioned  
by old sea dogs his report must be  
treated with respect.

### OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland re-  
ceives \$100,000 a year for his salary  
and expenses. The Prince of Wales  
gets only \$200,000 a year.

When little Alfonso of Spain comes  
of age he will be one of the richest  
monarchs of Europe, as the State al-  
lows him \$1,400,000 annually, with an  
additional \$600,000 for family expenses.  
The President of France receives  
\$240,000 each year for salary and ex-  
penses—an enormous sum when it is  
considered that France has the stupen-  
dous national debt of \$6,000,000,000,  
the largest ever incurred by any nation  
of the world.

In round numbers, the Government  
of Great Britain pays \$3,000,000 annu-  
ally to the royal family. Of this sum the  
Queen receives nearly \$2,000,000, be-  
sides large private revenues from her  
personal estate. The Czar of Russia owns  
in fee simple 1,000,000 square miles of  
cultivated land and has an income of  
\$12,000,000.

### UTILIZING RHEA FIBRE.

Many experimenters have tried in  
vain for the prize of 50,000 rupees of-  
fered by the Indian Government for a  
process or machine which would, at  
reasonable cost, separate the delicate  
fibre of the reha from the bark with-  
out injury, and the Indian authorities  
now consider that the problem has  
been solved by an English chemist, Go-  
mess, who uses zincate of soda for the  
elimination of the resins, which is ef-  
fected without injury to the delicate  
fibres. The ribbons or strips of bark,  
after being freed from dirt, are placed  
in a weak acid bath for a night and are  
then passed through a mild bath of  
caustic soda to which zinc has been  
added. The fibres are then washed and  
dried mechanically and emerge as a  
long, silky filasse, free from cuticle



## BEST OF SEASON

Regiments Defeat St. Louis College Team.

BOTH SIDES PLAYED WELL.

Game Was Pleasant and Free From Jarring.

Long Series of Goose Eggs—in Which Both Sides Shared.

One of the best games of ball played this season was that between the Regiment and St. Louis teams on Saturday. There were no jars to interfere with the pleasure of the audience, and the play, generally, were applauded. Mayne pitched for the Regiment team and did very well. Duncan played first base and held it in good form.

For the St. Louis team, Gleason played second base and Clark short, but in spite of this Thompson was missed. In most instances, the innings were short, the men going out promptly on both sides.

Moore of the Regiment team was first to bat and took first on balls, and then stole second and third and came home on an error of Dayton's. Bower struck out, Davis went out at first and Lauhiwa followed.

Willis got to first on an error of Davis'. Gleason went out on hit to Davis, and Willis was caught between first and second and went out; Alwohl out on foul tip to Gorman.

In the second inning, Duncan took first on being struck by a pitched ball, Kiley made a clean base-hit to left, Duncan went out at the plate on Kananohi's hit to third. Kananohi went out at second on Mayne's hit to Gleason, and Moore out on hit to Lemon.

Lemon hit to Moore and went out at first. Clarke made a two-bagger on a hit to right, Lauhiwa threw the ball to second and a muff tempted Clarke to make third, but he went out. Hansmann safe at first and Holt struck out.

The game grew interesting with every move, and while there were no grand-stand plays, the St. Louis team was kept down. The third inning resulted in goose eggs on both sides. Bower struck out and Davis made first on Kiwa's muff. Gorman struck out and Lauhiwa went out at first.

Dayton hit to Davis and went out at first. Kiwa flew out to Lauhiwa. Willis made a nice hit to center for a base, but Gleason went out.

In the fourth inning not a single hit was made, and both sides failed to tally. The Regiment team did not score in the fifth, but the St. Louis team did. Hansmann hit to center and made first, Holt hit to second and made first, Kananohi stole second, Dayton made first on hit to Davis and Hansmann went out at third. Kiwa flew out, Willis hit to left for three bases and brought Holt and Dayton home. Gleason hit to Davis and made three bases on an error, bringing Willis home. Alwohl flew out to Moore.

Gorman went out on hit to Gleason. Lauhiwa made first on hit to left. Duncan hit over third for a base, Kiley flew out and Willis muffed. Kananohi hit to Gleason, and the fumble brought Lauhiwa home. Duncan went out at the plate and Moore flew out to Clarke.

Lemon took first on balls, Clarke out on foul, Lemon went out, stealing second. Hansmann flew out to Kananohi. In the seventh inning Bower, Gorman, Lauhiwa and Duncan tallied and the St. Louis team had a goose egg. The eighth inning was without result, and in the ninth inning the St. Louis tallied once. The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regiments	.....	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	6
St. Louis	.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1

Morris Keokolohi umpired and Wm. Blackley scored.

### FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Supervisors Meet and Discuss Plans.

The normal activity of those engaged in the Kindergarten philanthropy was in evidence at the Supervisors' meeting held at Queen Emma Hall yesterday morning. Mrs. W. F. Allen presided, in the absence of Mrs. Hyde. The vacation season, which has apparently caused no abatement of interest in the Free Kindergartens, has, in some instances, necessarily precluded material for the usual reports. Otherwise, the customary routine of business was followed.

The friends of the Japanese Kindergarten will be glad to learn that Miss Koka, an experienced Japanese kinder-

gartner, has accepted the charge of that department of the work and will arrive from Japan about the 14th.

Miss Kinney's two years' training in Chicago, including some experience at Hull House, was an admirable preparation for the work here. The association must regret her resignation, which goes into effect as soon as some one else can be secured for the Hawaiian room. Her genuine interest in the Kindergarten, however, will make her a strong ally, even after her successor is installed.

Mrs. T. R. Walker has most admirably shown her interest in Free Kindergartens. At yesterday's meeting it was unanimously voted that she be asked to reconsider her resignation, her departure for England having been postponed. It is understood that she has expressed her willingness to renew her connection with the Board of Officers.

Mrs. O. P. Emerson was appointed to the Publication Committee, and Mrs. Henry E. Cooper, Mrs. W. O. Atwater and Mrs. W. M. Graham were chosen to fill the places of absentee members on the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. Wells Peterson and Mrs. W. A. Bowen were requested to serve as a Nominating Committee for the yearly election of officers in October. An interesting program is being prepared for this annual meeting of the whole association, to be held on the 1st day of October at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

## RICH CONCESSIONS

Syndicate Granted Privileges in Honduras.

Railroad and Land Grants Made. Duties to be Collected by Corporation.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Consul Jargonan of Utiuhah, Honduras, has sent to the State Department a report upon an important concession by the Honduras Government, granted to the Honduras Syndicate. This corporation is composed, says the Consul, of well-known capitalists and financiers of the United States, mostly located in New York. The syndicate has deposited with the Government of Honduras \$30,000 in gold as a guarantee that it will carry out its part of the concession. The Honduras Government has notified all its Collectors of Customs and other officials that the increase of duty, authorized in April last, to take effect August 1st, will not be collected, as the concession provides that there shall be no increase in the existing tariff during the next five years without the consent of the syndicate. This increase was equal to double the present rates on many articles, and was almost prohibitive on others.

The syndicate will oversee the collection of all duties and pay Honduras a stipulated sum in lieu of collections. The syndicate will liquidate the foreign debt, which amounts to several millions, within a given time and will open offices in Europe for this purpose.

The syndicate is authorized to construct and operate a railroad from Puerto Cortez to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific Coast, with such branch lines as it may desire.

The Honduras Government concedes to the syndicate the railroad and all its appurtenances, now being operated 30 miles or more out from Puerto Cortez, the right of way to the Fonseca Bay and a subsidy of \$200,000 of land for each mile of road built and operated by the syndicate, whether as main or branch lines, the lands to be located contiguous to the road and in alternate sections, or at any point desired by the syndicate.

Consul Jargonan says that this gives to the syndicate the most valuable franchise that could be obtained in Honduras. The syndicate, he says, has the power to build a narrow-gauge transcontinental road and operate it for 99 years, and is not restricted as to route. It is also given the right to organize and operate banks and conduct a general banking business and to bring colonists, who, however, must not be negroes.

The Consul says that this concession means much to Honduras and the United States, and describes in detail how it will open up a rich country never developed, furnishing an outlet for American enterprise and American capital.

"It means," he said, "absolute control of the trade by the United States. It means the domination of Americans, not only in trade, but in all else, even to national destiny."

### DOES NOT EFFECT HAWAII.

New System for Sending Four Thousand Words a Minute.

LONDON, August 21.—Lieutenant Squier of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and Professor Crehore of Dartmouth have made some remarkable demonstrations during the past week of the possibilities of their synchrograph.

The Government telegraph officials gave these men the use of the line, 860 miles long, making a circuit through London, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, York and other places, over which the Americans succeeded in transmitting short messages at a speed equivalent to 4,000 words per minute.

The messages were received with perfect clearness. Forty-four miles of the line were underground, thus adding to the difficulty of the trial. The highest rate attained by them in America was 3,000 words per minute over an iron wire 13 miles long.

The inventors claim that the trials

demonstrate the possibility of sending press messages between New York and Chicago at such speed that the contents of a newspaper could be transmitted in an hour.

### EXPORTS DECREASED.

British Tinplate Manufacturer to Move to United States.

The American Consul General, Osborne, at London, says in a New York dispatch that the invoices of exports filed in his office since the new United States tariff became a law have decreased 50 per cent. Only in the case of diamonds and other jewels has there been an increase. A large business has developed in jewelry, which heretofore has mostly been smuggled into the United States through Canada, no consignment having been recorded for a long time. Mr. Osborne thinks the dealers made up their minds that it is more profitable to pay the lower Dingley rates than to incur the costs and risks of smuggling.

The Consul-General hears that a leading tin-plate manufacturer is going to transfer his business to the United States, on account of the tariff; and that some woolen manufacturers are going to do the same and for the same cause.

### NEW MAMMALS DISCOVERED.

Success of an Expedition Sent Out by Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, August 22.—Dave Coolidge, who has been at the head of a scientific expedition in the mountain and desert regions of California, has just returned. He reports the discovery of a number of new species of mammals, and that the expedition has been highly satisfactory. The work was principally confined to the San Bernardino and Cucamonga mountains and the Colorado desert. The party spent several weeks on the desert. In all they collected 280 specimens of mammals, including the new species. The collection will be placed in the Stanford Zoological Museum.

### TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The United States a Dangerous Competitor of Europe.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—A statement prepared by the Treasury Department shows that for the first time in the history of the trade relations with Japan, the United States is entitled to be considered as a serious competitor with Europe. A recent British report from the legation at Tokio reviews the foreign trade of Japan during the past year. In the supply of machinery, rails, nails and pig-iron, the United States assumed a leading place. The British report pointed out that American railway builders were likely to receive a great number of orders during the year.

### War Against Bachelor.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Rescue League, called on the Central Labor Union to explain her new scheme for compelling marriageable bachelors to marry. She said she was going to Boston to start a campaign against the Republican and Democratic candidates for Mayor there, because both of them are bachelors. She did not believe that a bachelor ought to hold an elective office, because no man could possibly act on questions of public morality unless he was married.

### Head of the Government.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, August 21.—General Azcarraga, the Premier and Minister for War, has decided to convene the Cortes in November. The Premier announces that he is in accord with General Weyler, the Captain-General of Cuba, but reserves the right to make a further examination of the Cuban question.

In conclusion, the Premier proclaims himself as being the head of the Government, and not the leader of any party.

## Indigestion Loss of Strength And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Office Desks

Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment. These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel and offered at exceedingly low prices.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC., Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fresh Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

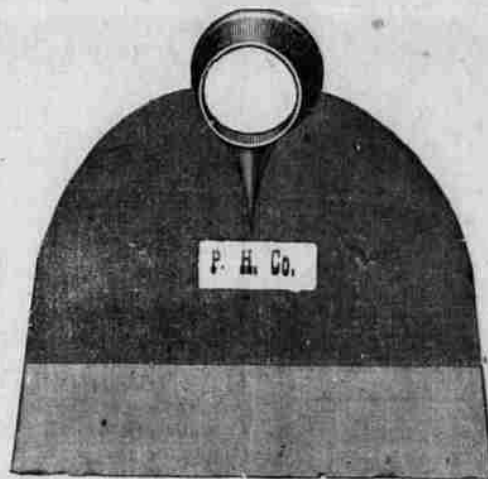
Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

### THE NEW IMPROVED

## Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.



## UP FOR ELECTION

Maui's Candidates Are Working Hard.

THREE MEN IN THE FIELD NOW

An Abundance of Rain Has Fallen.

Sheriff and Police Make Good Capture of Opium—Social Happenings.

MAUI, September 4.—Tuesday night, August 31st, Deputy Sheriffs Scott and King, Captain of Police Kalama and others captured 10 tins of opium at the house of S. Ah Mi among the cactus of Kamaole, Kula. An employee of the Police Department made a bargain for 10 tins of opium for \$125, and went after it between 11 and 12 p. m. Tuesday. Ah Mi was away, but another Chinese, Ah See, after locking the purchaser in a room, went away, and in an hour returned with the opium. At a fitting moment the informer lighted a match as a signal, and the waiting police made a rush and captured the Chinese in the act of throwing away the money.

The police also found around the place quite a number of empty 10 and 20-pound tins, and some colored lanterns, which might, under certain circumstances, be most useful in signaling vessels at night. Ah See was arrested and will be tried September 6th. It is reported that Judge Kepoikai of Wailuku is an independent candidate for the Legislature. Some conjectures are being made as to which one of the three running on the Union party ticket will fall of election, inasmuch as Kepoikai is one of Maui's most popular citizens.

It is probable that the full privilege allowed by the cumulative ballot system will be exercised in each district, unless some previous agreement is made; that is, Hana people will each vote three times for Kaula, Lahaina people, three times for Kahaloalelo, Makawao, three times for Pogue and Wailuku, three times for Kepoikai. In this case (which happened in the election of delegates to the last Constitutional Convention) the rivalry between Kahaloalelo and Kepoikai will be keen, inasmuch as Lahaina and Wailuku have about the same number of registered voters.

During the evening of the 28th a most pleasant dancing party was given at the residence of Walter E. Shaw of Paila. There was a large attendance of Makawao and Spreckelsville people, who danced to the music of the Paila Stringed Band.

During the 29th David Crowel, the Wailuku jaffer, gave a laui in honor of the birthday of his child. Sheriffs Andrews and Baldwin were noted among the large number present.

Peter Ganet has recently sold to A. Enos & Co. of Wailuku for \$4,100 his premises in Kula, consisting of 170 acres.

Misses Mary Alice Smith and Edith Bryant are to have charge of the Hama School in Hana.

Miss Olive Steele of Hawaii is one of the new teachers at Maunaloa Seminary, Makawao. The present faculty of the school are: Miss Zeigler, principal, with Misses Watson, Steele and Simpson and Mrs. Watson as assistants.

It is reported that several Wailuku citizens are suffering with a severe attack of the Klondyke fever.

On Saturday, the 28th, Bailey's four won at polo over von Tempel's, 12 to 10, in Makawao. There will be a tournament and a race for the flags next Saturday afternoon, the 11th. This game "winds up" the season.

Mr. Grinbaum of the Honolulu firm has been visiting Hana during the week.

D. D. Baldwin and family are at Kaihili and the J. P. Cooke family is at Olinda.

On Tuesday, August 31st, Mrs. H. B. Bailey gave a picnic for Mrs. J. N. Wright of Honolulu. A party of 12 went along the ditch beyond the Kaupakalua School-house.

Maunaloa Seminary opened September 1st.

It is stated that no road has been lined out from the newly-surveyed Government road to the landing at Nahiku.

During Tuesday, August 31, the barkentine Eureka, Paulsen master, arrived in Kahului, 21 days from Aberdeen, Washington, with a cargo of lumber consigned to the Kahului Railroad Company.

The weather has been: Light showers, with an abundance of rain in Kula during the week.

### A NEW WOMAN.

First Female Chinese Doctor in United States.

The New York Press says that as far as her name conveys to the average American, Hu King Eng might just as well be a man, but she isn't. Hu King is a remarkably pretty maid from the Celestial Empire, and more than that, she is the first woman of that heathen land to whom the degree of doctor of medicine has been granted.

Dr. Hu was born in Foochow, and in

her babyhood she had every oriental luxury which a Celestial baby could possibly cry for. Her grandfather was a mandarin of power and wealth, who late in his life became converted to Christianity and brought his grandchild up in that faith.

When she was old enough little Hu King was sent away to a boarding school, but she never seemed to take any interest in smuggling caramels, going to matinees and other courses which school girls take. Instead, she prowled around in the dispensary connected with the institution, learning all she could about medicines and drugs. So marked was her thirst for medical lore that her father decided to make a physician out of her.

After bitter opposition on the part of all her relatives, who said they would rather see her dead than a doctor, or whatever the title is in Chinese, Hu King came across the seas to this country. She matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan University and after four years of hard, persevering work, was graduated with the degree of master of arts.

From Ohio she went to Philadelphia, where she took a three years' course in the Woman's Medical College and a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, from both of which institutions she received degrees. Then followed several months of practical work in the Woman's Hospital in Boston, and Dr. Hu, fully equipped, assumed charge of the Slang-Hu Hospital.

Her success has been remarkable. One instance is related of a coolie wheeling his blind mother 1,000 miles in a wheel barrow to consult the woman doctor. A double cataract operation and the woman was made to see. The only son of a wealthy mandarin was dumb from his birth, and so of no account—disqualified to worship before the manes of his ancestors. The tied tongue was at once relieved, and the dumb was made to talk.

Dr. Hu King Eng is one of the delegates to the Woman's Congress to be held in London next year.

### MORE "CHINA CASE."

G. W. Macfarlane Appeals From Stamp Charges.

When the China arrived George W. Macfarlane presented, to the Registrar of Public Accounts a bill of sale and requested the Registrar to assess the duty payable on it. The Registrar referred the matter to the Minister of Finance, who assessed the duty at \$2,000, the stamp duty payable on a valuation of the steamship of \$400,000.

Mr. Macfarlane appealed from the assessment and made a deposit with the Minister for costs of appeal to the Supreme Court. Yesterday the Minister of Finance reported the matter to the Supreme Court and made the pleadings, exhibits and testimony in the mandamus suit brought by the appellant against the Collector of Customs a part of the case. It has been agreed that the case may be heard either in vacation or term time.

### A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

### Proposed Improvements.

It is stated that James Campbell is negotiating for the purchase of a King street frontage for his property back of the Ehlers & Co. block. If he succeeds in this and arrangements can be made with the Austin estate, a handsome new stone block will be built from the harness shop, at the corner of Fort street, to the Metropolitan Meat Company's building. Surveys of the lots have already been made.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

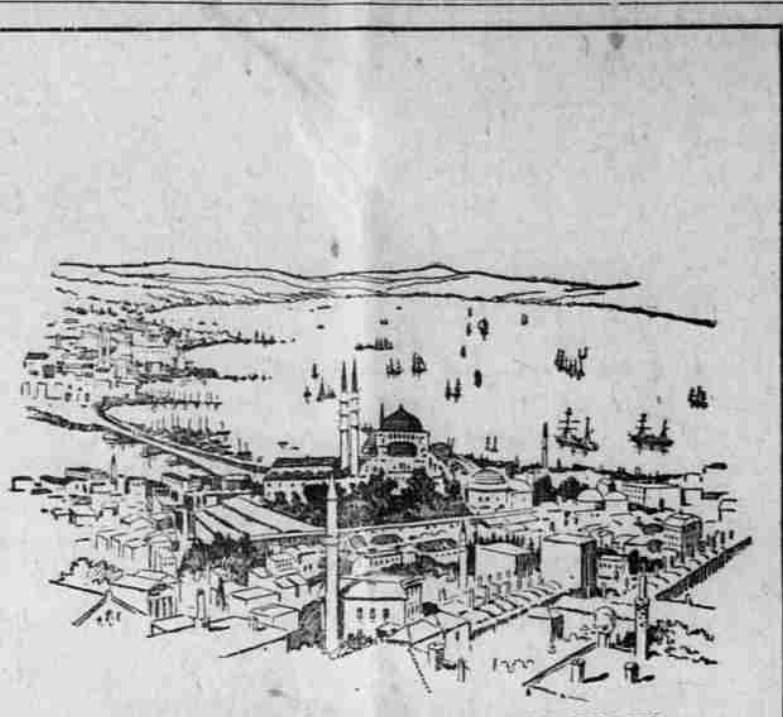
**Ayer's Hair Vigor.**

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor.**

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

A GENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



### CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE BOSPHORUS.

The statement that the foreign ambassadors may recommend a naval demonstration to force Turkey to yield to the peace terms proposed by Europe in respect to Greece, calls attention to the geographical position of the capital of the Porte. Constantinople is reached from the European side through the Dardanelles, the distance from the entrance to the straits, through the Sea of Marmora, being about 150 miles. From the Asiatic side, commanded by Russia, Constantinople is reached through the Bosphorus, a distance of 17 miles.

### Water Tanks;

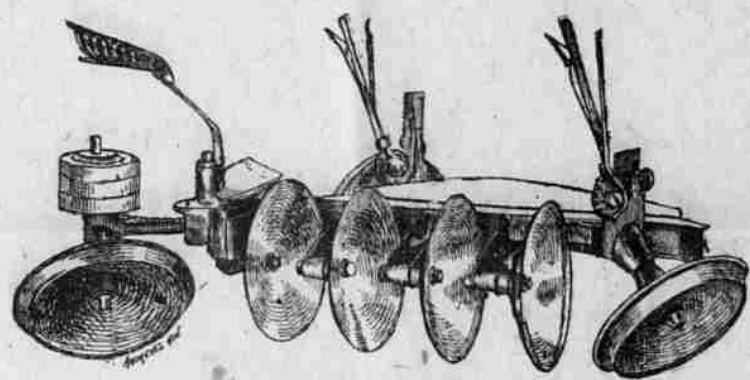
—The kind that do not shrink. We have them in all sizes; from 500 to 5,000 gallons, and larger ones we can get on short notice. Do not place an order for a tank without getting our prices: It will pay you to do so. Ask for a circular showing cut of Tank and giving prices and full information as to size and weight of each tank.

If you wish a WINDMILL to fill a tank with, we can furnish you the well known PERKINS in any size. Ask Mr. W. W. Dimond what he thinks of the "Perkins" Mill he has on his ranch at Niu.

We also have PUMPS of all sizes; from the small Lifting Pump to a large Wind Mill Pump; also Ship and Deck Force Pumps.

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

### THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu: "Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT, Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, Plantation Agents, Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

**Henry Waterhouse & Co.**

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

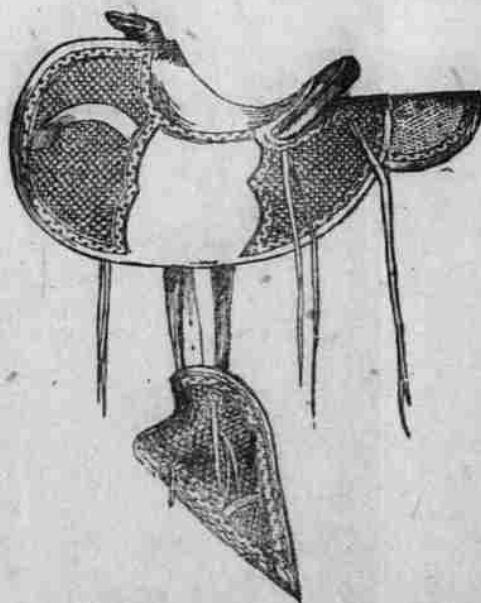
J. J. COUGHLIN.

**The Manufacturing Harness Co.**

Telephone 228.

FORT & KING STS.

P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE!

With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE. Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897

## COUNT OKUMA'S PROPOSITION.

Count Okuma proposes, in his dispatch, that the two Governments shall agree on the "essential facts," and then limit the arbitration to the law of the case. But he substantially says to Minister Cooper, the right of your Government to inquire into the bona fide possession of \$50 by the free laborer, can't be discussed, and the rights under the treaty of 1871 "can't be discussed either."

Minister Cooper naturally asks, what is there left for discussion? What are the "essential facts?" you wish us to agree to? Why have you not put them down on paper so that we can see what you mean by an "essential fact?" We want to arbitrate on every aspect of the dispute, and settle it up. But if you are to determine what the "essential facts" are, and leave out just what you don't care to have in, it looks as if you, without intending to be unfair, were really asking us to "give away our case" in the beginning. Then, also, there are some mixed questions, perhaps, of fact and law, which may be very important. Moreover, you do not give us any reasons for narrowing the issues. Perhaps if you had, we could see force in them. But you must admit, that if two men agree during the last few days, "why do you discuss dangerous subjects? Why do you bring up facts that do no good?" We reply.

We lived in New England, before and after the great civil war. We learned the lesson that truth will have its own way, and saw it written on the page of history, with bayonets dipped in the blood of half a million of men. The Press, the Pulpit, the lawyers, the merchants said, "don't talk about slavery. It is dangerous. It stirs up strife." Boston society wouldn't speak to the great Charles Sumner, because he "talked out" about the crime of the Boston Anglo-Saxons in supporting slavery. The merchants of New York wanted to lynch Horace Greely, because he "talked too much." The Northern Press told Seward that he "talked too much" when he said there was an "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and freedom. The great lawyers said he "slopped over." The boys in the stores said he "shot his mouth off." The politicians said "he talks treason." Ward Beecher talked too, just like the others. The great merchants said, "drive him out of town. He is hurting trade." Jas. G. Birnie of Alabama, "talked out in meeting" in 1826, on what ought to be done about slavery. He was hustled out of the State, because he disturbed things, was too free to criticize the moral deadness of the people. And so, for some years, there was little talk, much contentment, luxury everywhere. And the talkers were always called "pessimists."

But the case is now plunged into the diplomatic woods, and it looks as if it might wander about in them for some time to come. Perhaps Count Okuma, himself, would prefer that it hoister and rest by some gently flowing stream.

The foreign world is watching the matter, with the interest all people have in any public or private quarrel. The general public would like to see a scrimmage, anything that is interesting. The public men are watching the conduct of Japan, in this her first case of proposed arbitration. They know that she claims to act on high principles. They wonder if she will act on them, or resort to "Oriental duplicity."

On the whole, it appears as if the sweeping limitations put by Count Okuma on the case, will not invite the friendly feeling of the Americans. But he may yet give ample reasons for his course.

As the entire correspondence is not published, we must treat the case by guess work, to some extent. What light the suppressed letters may throw on it, no one can, of course, say, until in the fullness of time, they are published.

## AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Many of the new comers, and some of the older residents do not know or have forgotten, that Secretary of State Gresham, gave an opinion in reply to an inquiry by Mr. P. C. Jones, that if an American took the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Government, he

ceased to be an American citizen. There is some belief that Mr. Gresham gave this opinion in order to injure the new Republic. But, it is generally conceded, and so probably will Secretary Sherman hold, that in such a case he was correct and one cannot "straddle." There is an inconsistency in this world of warring nations, in a double citizenship. It is quite like trying to be loyal to two wives. It does not work well. Great Britain always looking on the practical side, permits some sort of dual allegiance in certain cases but with the clear understanding that British allegiance is always on top. If an American who has sworn allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic is ordered by the General of our armies, to capture the Naniwa, and at the same time Minister Sewall, as the representative of the United States, ordered him not to touch her, what shall the duplex citizen do? If he obeys Hawaii and makes his attack on the Naniwa, then comes Minister Sewall, who sets the "Philadelphia" and "Bennington" dogs on him, catches him, and swings him to the yard arm. If he obeys Mr. Sewall, then he will be captured by the Hawaiian army, and be "sentenced to death for a few days." An American therefore, with double barreled citizenship will feel with the old dandy, that the only thing to do is to "put for the woods."

## TRUTH.

"Truth is heavy, few therefore can bear it."—Hebrew proverb.

We have been asked many times during the last few days, "why do you discuss dangerous subjects? Why do you bring up facts that do no good?" We reply.

We lived in New England, before and after the great civil war. We learned the lesson that truth will have its own way, and saw it written on the page of history, with bayonets dipped in the blood of half a million of men. The Press, the Pulpit, the lawyers, the merchants said, "don't talk about slavery. It is dangerous. It stirs up strife." Boston society wouldn't speak to the great Charles Sumner, because he "talked out" about the crime of the Boston Anglo-Saxons in supporting slavery. The merchants of New York wanted to lynch Horace Greely, because he "talked too much." The Northern Press told Seward that he "talked too much" when he said there was an "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and freedom. The great lawyers said he "slopped over." The boys in the stores said he "shot his mouth off." The politicians said "he talks treason." Ward Beecher talked too, just like the others. The great merchants said, "drive him out of town. He is hurting trade." Jas. G. Birnie of Alabama, "talked out in meeting" in 1826, on what ought to be done about slavery. He was hustled out of the State, because he disturbed things, was too free to criticize the moral deadness of the people. And so, for some years, there was little talk, much contentment, luxury everywhere. And the talkers were always called "pessimists."

We, who had listened to Father Green, singing, in the forties on the grand flanks of Haleakala, the songs of freedom, and had ourselves once helped John Brown pack Sharp's rifles into boxes at a railway station in Massachusetts, and heard Wendell Phillips say, that "God pushed His truth forward, in spite of the advice of the little manikins on earth," got the lesson that the truth could not be suppressed. For soon, we saw the black cloud in the national sky and cyclones of truth and retribution, whirling out of it in deadly funnel shapes. These deluged the land with blood, and broke into wreck the homes over two thousand leagues. Half the people of an empire went into grief and poverty. We saw sweet girls, in agony

kissing the lips of dead lovers, from the battle fields of the Wilderness. We saw legions of widows and orphans, and, today, thirty years afterwards, we see the nation paying annually in pensions more coin than it takes to support the vast living armies of Russia or Germany.

All this came from fear of looking into "troublesome matters," "suppressing ugly questions," "getting behind the fence." In Germany today, no man dares criticize the Emperor, until he has locked the door. He must be not discussed, and you have a military despotism.

This lesson, learned through the bloody experiences of a great Anglo-Saxon nation, we have applied here. For twenty years past, if you inquired "where are we drifting?" the reply was in whispers; "don't talk about it." If you asked, "how about the moral obligations of the treaty," you were told, "oh, that is tabu." We took our visitors into the Central Union Church, and gave them splendid hospitality, and they said "this is really New England." We knew that we based our great industry on facts, which were, and are, intolerable, under American law. A few of our own far-seeing men know this, and would sacrifice much to change the base. But they are few, and are called "cranks." "There are many good excuses for our conduct," it is said. True there are, but kind parents take excuses. Cold-blooded political bodies have no feelings for others.

We, therefore, believe in the fullest and most honest discussion of the situation. We unreservedly believe in annexation, but believe that Hawaii failed, and still fails to do her part in the consummation of the work. And we give the proof of it to America, in the carefully made census report.

Still, the United States may take us, in spite of our dereliction. They seized Mexican territory when they wanted it. They broke their treaties with the Indians, for a hundred years, in order to get their lands. So Congress said, They will find a way to take us, if they are ready for it, unless some change has taken place in the American conscience and political thought. Has it?

But we, who have so much at stake, may have to suffer bitterly, if the vital question should happen to turn on the effect and scope of our own acts, in building up civilization here. If it is so, the sooner we begin to ask ourselves hard questions, the better it will be. "Whooping it up" doesn't create civilization, or fulfill moral trusts. In our prosperity lies our great danger. That is universal history. Only we don't read history, and if we do, don't believe it.

## EVANGELICAL POLICE FORCE.

We are told that the Hawaiian Board is in need of funds at the present time. Its work is constant and calls for a steady outlay. At no time does it have the income sufficient for all the work before it. It makes the most out of what it receives, and generally increases its work beyond the limits of its receipts.

While its labor is distinctively Evangelical, there is another aspect, which is distinctively political and worldly. This aspect should be taken by those who in religious literature, and in Scripture, are known as the probable "goats," or "unregenerate."

The "goats," and we use the term without prejudice, and simply to distinguish them from the "sheep," know perfectly well that business prosperity depends largely on social order, and respect for law. Whatever, or whoever promotes social order, increases the financial prosperity of the community. Protestants recognize the value of the Roman Catholic Church as a power

for maintaining order throughout civilized States. Rev. Lyman Abbott, several years since, publicly recognized the great value of this Church in preventing mob law in the cities. He saw the power of its discipline aside from the nature of its creed. The churches are in fact, a vast police power, with moral and not human law behind it. In these Islands, with our mixed population, these agencies, greatly aid in securing peace on the plantations. Every manager knows it, and in some cases, contributes to their support for this reason.

Now the "goats" should not withhold support from the Hawaiian Board, because they do not accept its creeds. They are deeply interested in social order, and the preservation of peace is good practical dogma. They may help the mission, and keep their conviction.

They must remember, too, that here the "sheep" cordially assist in any good secular undertaking, if it promotes order and peace. Therefore, if the consciences and opinions of the "goats" trouble them about aiding the Hawaiian Board, they may regard it purely as a police agency. The Board will not take offense and will mark them up as very good goats. Like the Blue and the Grey, they may march together.

## THE LATEST AMERICAN OPINION.

We have obtained, during the last month, the views of many papers in the United States, on the question of annexation. This, as some of our readers know, is done through the "Clippings bureaus," that examine and assort the opinions of the papers and items of news, which they contain, on all subjects, cut them out, and furnish them to applicants. In this manner it is not difficult to get at public sentiment.

Some of the papers show a serious interest in, and advocate the treaty of annexation. Some oppose it. Some discuss it with reference to the Japanese claims, and regard the attitude of Japan as an act of treachery on Uncle Sam's coat tails, and inviting a fight. But, considering the large numbers of papers in the States, our affairs at the present time seem to be "dead matter." This is probably due to the fact, that these affairs are no longer fresh, as the papers say, and the people wish something new. It is assumed, generally, by these papers, that Japan and Hawaii will arbitrate, and that matter is not very exciting. The Cuban revolution is quite "dead matter" just now.

Senator White's article in the Forum for August, attracts some attention, as he is an able man, and commands respect, when he talks. The article clearly outlines his course in the coming debate on the treaty. It is strong, hostile to us, and not entirely fair. Carl Shurz's bitter articles against us, in Harper's Weekly, are also quoted to some extent, by the Press. A careful review of these items, shows clearly, that annexation is not a party issue in the States, by any means, but that it is a policy of the Republican party. If it were strictly a party issue, it would be unfortunate for us, for then, the Democrats would solidify against it.

We have always believed that there was no hap-hazard work in the growth of American sentiment. It has steadily increased in favor of annexation. As there is no "money in it" at present for the great majority of the American people, they treat it as they treat all other general questions, in a rather superficial way, very much as we treat the white labor and other interesting questions.

The sudden increase in the prosperity of the people, due to the rise in the price of wheat, will clearly work in our favor. The people have been sick and weak, and despondent with the long commercial depression. Men, on the verge of

entering the bankruptcy hospitals will not spend time in thinking over questions which do not immediately help them. The existing prosperity takes them away from their many miseries, and encourages them to think about the national destiny. We will indirectly get the same benefit from the present prosperity.

## THE "JUNKETING TRIP."

Mr. John E. Bush spent much valuable time, several years ago, in collecting an assortment of rotten eggs, which he labelled "junketing around the world with King Kalakaua." These he daily threw at us in Ka Leo, to the delight of the crowd. Our placid cotemporary, the Star, has broken through the cellar door of Mr. Bush's store house, and stolen his ammunition, and now shies it at us. This is not fair to Mr. Bush. He is a poor man, and ought to be paid for these aromatic eggs. Why not employ him on the Star, and get the advantage of his peculiar skill?

This discharge of stolen missiles, reminds us, however, that we were appointed in 1880, a Commissioner of Immigration, in the "junketing trip," and were requested by the Privy Council, and the planters generally, to secure from the British Government the consent to import into these Islands some thousands of the low type of East India coolies. But the British Government refused permission, unless it could maintain jurisdiction over them in these Islands. So the "junketing trip" was so far in vain. Had it succeeded, according to the wishes of the community, there would now be an abundance of these miserable coolies here. Under the poi and salmon delirium, they could have been used for coping in that great Anglo-Saxon dam. We did also, on that "junketing trip," (another egg hurtles through the air,) begin the negotiation of the treaty, and Mr. Carter finished it, which brought in the Portuguese, and they now number about 16,000. If we had succeeded in bringing the coolies in, and keeping the Portuguese out, our work would be called a "highly successful mission," by our cotemporary, and not a "junketing trip." Mr. Bush ought to put iron bars over his cellar door, or more of his rotten eggs will be stolen. Has he an iron safe? We are sensitive about his property. For the next lot of missiles labelled "leading the King into wickedness," he ought to get cash before delivery. They will be wanted soon, as the supply of personally vituperative missiles is a little short. We do not require that article at present, and, therefore, will not put up the market. Much obliged to our cotemporary for the opportunity to "make a statement."

## THE PALI ROAD.

The work on the new Pali road is more than half finished. When opened to travel it will become the chief point for observing Oahu scenery. For at every turn in the road a new aspect of mountain and sea is presented. While the work of constructing the road does not present any difficult points in engineering, it demands the services of men who are familiar with the needs of the case. There has been some criticism on certain defects in the work. Recently an enormous boulder, hurled out by the blasting, struck one of the walls of stone on the exterior and unsettled it. This wall, laid by a sub-contractor, subject to approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, was condemned by him as well as by the general contractors.

The contractors, Wilson & Whitehouse, are intelligent, industrious young men. Mr. J. H. Wilson is the son of Mr. C. B. Wilson of this city. He took a course of engineering in the Stanford University and obtained considerable experience in the mining region of California. He is trying to build up a reputation here as a reliable contractor, and will succeed. As he is part Hawaiian, we take special pleasure in calling the attention of others, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, to his case. He has entered this large field of industry, instead of loafing about the town looking for some "easy berth." The outlook for the native and part native race would be more

promising if more of the young men would show similar ambition. It is the opinion of some engineers that these young contractors have taken the contract at figures which will leave them no profit. But they reply that profit in this case is not of so much consequence as establishing a reputation for doing reputable work. In taking this view, they show long heads. They must not be discouraged by unfair criticism. No public work, anywhere, is done without dish-water opinions from all sorts of people, who increase their criticisms in an inverse ratio to their ignorance.

## THE MOLASSES THEORY.

It is our duty, as journalists, to indicate sources of investigation, and leave the scientists to do their duty. We point the game. The learned savant must follow and kill it. The theory of our correspondent, B. Magouzledock, that the sugar crop of the Ewa Plantation is derived from the capillary action of molasses in the soil, is ingenious—quite as good as, and more probable than, most of the scientific theories in past years—but is not really up to date. Mr. Magouzledock is not familiar with the history of Captain Cook's visit to these Islands. When the chiefs gathered at Kawaloa in front of the strange frigates, they exclaimed with one voice: "Alas, we are discovered. What is our duty?" They then resolved that the Islands should be annexed to the United States as soon as the Revolutionary War was over, and the Constitution was adopted, as it was several years later. Captain Cook was notified of this action, and abandoned his claim on behalf of Great Britain. Professor Alexander, who is making many valuable researches into our past history, will some day smoke out the literature of this highly-interesting event.

Judge Perry's decision in the case of the China, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will convince those Americans who oppose registration, that the Government, at least, is acting in good faith. But, if it is sustained, it opens the door to further registration of foreign ships under similar conditions, since the decision states that "he is the owner of a ship, within the meaning of our statute, who is the holder of the legal title." In the statutes of the United States and Great Britain special provisions are made to prevent the transfer of the title of a vessel, for the sole purpose of obtaining a registry. Under the circumstances, it is unfortunate that our Legislature has made no such provision in the Hawaiian statutes, as the Government has stated that it is its policy to grant registers to foreign built vessels, only that have been formerly under the American flag. Probably there will be few, if any, applications. As it is, the situation brings grateful grist to the lawyers' mills, and Col. Macfarlane will be thankful.

"Ten men in a hundred have hitherto been a large proportion of Anglo-Saxons to the races whom they visit with civilization."—Evening Bulletin.

Yes, ten men with plenty of artillery is quite enough.

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The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## ANTI-ANNEXATION

### Mass Meeting of Natives on Palace Square.

### TWO NATIVE HAWAIIANS SPEAK

### Some Seven Hundred People Hear Them.

### Resolution With Cheers—To be Presented to President and Foreign Representatives.

There were present at the mass-meeting of native Hawaiian on Palace Square late yesterday afternoon some 700 people, about one-tenth of whom were women. The meeting was advertised to take place at 5 o'clock, but the Chairman was kept waiting half an hour for people who could not arrive on time. J. K. Kaunamano and the speakers then entered the lookout on the old Gibson premises and soon the natives were gathered thickly about the place. There were noticed on the stand: J. K. Kaunamano, President of the Aloha Aina Society; Kalaupokalani, President of the Kalai Aina Society; Lilikalanani and others.

President Kaunamano called the meeting to order, and stated that the business would be given out by the speakers of the afternoon. He then introduced J. K. Kaunamano, who responded in substance, as follows:

"Mr. President and the Hawaiian People:—We have come together here this afternoon to consider a question that has been before us for the last four years—the question of the annexation of this, our land, to the United States. Yes, you have heard about it over and over again through the columns of the press and by word of mouth, and you have all considered it well; but, you who love your country and your nation, you to whom by rights all things here belong, are you going to allow your land to be given to the United States? (Cries of 'No, no!' from the people.) We have been told over and over again by some people what a good thing annexation will be for these islands, the land of our birth; but I tell you, if we ever get annexation to the United States, we may consider ourselves in the position of being buried alive. Foreigners will pour in here, and then, my friends, to what place will we be scattered? (Answer from the people: 'To the mountains.') I see you are in sympathy with me. Then let us stand as a unit against any such measure as is now being considered. America has done us no wrong, but it is this Government in power today that has divested us of our rights, our heritage. They are trying to coax the United States to take us. We must not allow such a thing as long as our protests will do any good. If we are annexed today, the morrow will bring us no good. Not so with the rich people, the men in power today. They will reap the harvest. Our profit will be where? Our gain will be from what source? We meet here today as a peaceably-inclined and law-abiding lot of people, but our opinions, freely expressed, we wish all to hear. We come not with arms into a bloody conflict, but with thought and resolution into what we believe to be our rights as the people of this land. Let us stand apart and against this measure that is so obnoxious to us, for if the people with the white skins come they will take everything. You know that it is the history of all times. If we say 'No' to annexation, I do not think the United States will annex us. The people of that great land have always been set down as just. They will not, at this hour, seek to diverge from that path. If annexation ever comes, it will come from us, the rightful owners of the land. We are against it and let us stand together. The Government here is trembling today because annexation does not seem to come with the requisite speed. If we are ready to give our land to America, all well and good. Let us do so and pass a vote to that effect. (Cries of 'No, no!') Then it is our work to stand against it, so that in December the United States will see just how the Hawaiian people stand. Let us one and all say: 'No annexation!'" (Three cheers.)

Kaunamano finished, J. K. Kaunamano introduced as the next speaker. His remarks were more flowery and less to the point than those of the first speaker, but the sentiment was the same. Kaunamano said in substance: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are here to consider the great question that is before us today. This is our land, we are the people and this is where we belong. Are you in favor of giving your country to another, to allow yourselves to be swallowed up by another and lose your identity, without a protesting voice? In other words, do you want annexation? (Cries of 'No, no!') Shall we remain independent? (Cries of 'Yes, yes!') To tell you truly, it shall profit us nothing to be annexed. We are under a Republic now and we are getting no good. If we go under another Republic, we may get worse. (Whispers of 'The fate of the Indians.') When we are thrown into the United States, then the Deluge. You are here to think over the matter. In doing so, let us be sensible and law-abiding. Fear not,

for God is with you and the right. That being so, we must needs obtain what is ours."

Kalaupokalani finished, J. K. Kaunamano read the resolution which had been prepared for the vote of the people at the meeting. It was in effect a protest against the action of annexation now being taken, and particularly the calling together of the Senate by President Dole for the ratification of the annexation treaty. It closes with the statement that "We, the nation and the majority of the people of the Hawaiian Islands are against annexation in any form."

Kaunamano announced that copies of the resolution would be presented today to President Dole and the representatives of the various powers and then printed in the newspapers of the city.

The resolution was then passed with three cheers, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding, stated by Kaunamano, that another mass-meeting of the kind be held upon the arrival of Senator Morgan.

Among the 15 names of the committee to present the resolution are: J. K. Kaunamano, Kalaupokalani, Lilikalanani, Polikapu, Pelekaihi, Kuoha and Kahahawai.

### NATIVE RIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been claimed by those who are in opposition to the "Hawaiian Annexation Treaty" that no such treaty can be passed lawfully and legally without the approval or sanction of the native Hawaiians, by a popular vote through a "Plebiscite."

To this claim I demur with much regret and sorrow. For myself, a native of Hawaii, I am as anxious to exercise that right, as well as those that claimed, we Hawaiians have it. For all I know of this right, that I have been deprived of it by the act of my own King—Kamehameha III.—and his chiefs, whom I looked upon as my "Allies." They have left behind them as an inheritance to their posterity, that all natives born here in Hawaii, and raised in Hawaii, cannot exercise the right of popular vote in matters pertaining to the question of Hawaii being annexed to any Government upon the face of the globe.

The two Houses of the Hawaiian Legislature in 1851, passed a "Joint Resolution" investing the full power and authority in the King, who was the Chief Head of the Government then, to carry out all measures pertaining to secure a complete annexation treaty between Hawaii and another Power, and that he has sole power to do this, and that the "natives" or his subjects have not a word to say about it, whether "pro" or "con." That resolution declared in conclusion, that whatever the King may do or pass in the premises are binding upon the people.

I looked upon this Act of the Legislature of 1851, as a very solemn Act, binding the "Allies" as well as the "common people" (makainana) from exercising the right of a popular vote, for approval or non-approval, of any Annexation Treaty that the Chief Head of the Government may see fit to carry out. If the "natives," by means of this solemn Act of the Legislature, have been deprived of the right to vote on that question, how can I exercise it now? That Resolution has not been abrogated or repealed by any subsequent Legislature. It may be said, that it is a dead "Act" as it has never been put into effect. That may be; but that will not do away with the fact, that the "natives" have been deprived of that right since that time, making no material difference whether the subject matter to which the intent and purposes of the Resolution applied, were carried out or not.

And one of the principles in that Resolution is to check off, or cut off, the right of the "native voters" to say "no" or "yes" in any transaction pertaining to the Annexation scheme proposed by the King; and which principle is now firmly planted in the present Constitution, thereby placing the "native voters" of today on the same level with those of the days of Kamehameha III. and our "Allies." If my "forefathers" had been deprived by our "Allies" of this right, how can I claim that I can exercise it?

I regret very much this act of the "Native Allies;" but what can I do? Is it not foolish or folly for a native, when his own King and Allies had deprived him of this right by a solemn act of law, to look to the United States for a restoration of this right? And yet some "whites" pretended to teach me that I can exercise it, when the history of my country teaches me the contrary.

With due respect for every one's opinion to throw more light on this subject, I humbly submit this to the public.

JOSEPH M. POEPOE.

Honolulu, Sept. 2, 1897.

### FOUND GUILTY.

### C. von Hamm Fined \$10 and Costs Yesterday.

The case of C. von Hamm, charged with furious and heedless driving, came up in the Police Court yesterday morning. Marshal Brown for the prosecution, Attorney J. Q. Wood for the defense. The prosecution put forth two witnesses and the defense three. Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. An appeal was noted.

When Mr. von Hamm took the stand he explained that when he was going at his fastest, just a little beyond Punchbowl street, on King, he could have stopped his horse inside of 10 yards. Of course, when he heard the patrolmen coming after him at a furious and heedless rate, his horse, which he admitted to have been a racer at one time, started off afresh, and he was unable to pull the animal down as soon as he could have, had the circumstances been otherwise.

He used no whip from the time he passed Hopper's until he got to where

the patrolmen made the arrest. He had his horse under perfect control, and was at no time driving at more than a four-minute gait. His horse had never made more than 2:40 on the track (This is contradicted by two or three horsemen, who say that the horse has traveled in 2:30), and that his usual gait on the streets was about five minutes. He did not consider that he had at any time driven furiously or heedlessly at any time.

J. Q. Wood took the stand as a witness for the defense. He was standing outside of William Hopper's place, when Mr. von Hamm drove by, in company with another buggy, driven by a lady. The latter tried to pass him, and he urged his horse ahead to good effect. However, he did not consider that Mr. von Hamm had driven furiously or heedlessly at any time.

Judge Wilcox said that there was too much fast driving on the streets and the thing should be stopped. He considered that the defendant was guilty of the charge.

### REGISTRY MUST ISSUE.

### Judge Perry Decides That China is Hawaiian Vessel.

On Saturday Judge Perry handed down a decision on the China case. He holds that Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane has complied with the law providing for the registry of foreign-built ships, and a register must therefore issue to him. He quotes the statutes of this and other Governments to support his decision. Incidentally the question of citizenship is settled also. It is probable that the Government will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

In his decision, Judge Perry holds: 1. That the Constitution providing that one born in these islands is a citizen settles the question of George Macfarlane's citizenship. 2. That ownership of the title to the vessel, in marine law, is sufficient evidence of ownership. That the Hawaiian law does not forbid, as the American and British laws forbid, the ownership of a vessel, as trustee for others and foreigners. That it has been the practice here, for many years, to grant registration to vessels held by Hawaiian citizens as trustees for foreigners, and the Government has acquiesced. This acquiescence is not actually binding on the Court, but aids it in interpreting the law. 3. The law directs the Collector to register, if he is satisfied there is no legal impediment, and there is none in this case. The Collector must act with reason and not arbitrarily. The true reason given for refusal to register the vessel is that this Government has assumed the Government of the United States that it will not issue registers to vessels of this kind. This is not a good reason in law. The register must, therefore, be issued.

### HAGEY SOCIAL CLUB.

### Lively Meeting Held at the Rooms Saturday Night.

The monthly meeting of this club on Saturday evening was both lively and interesting. New members were added to the roll, and it was decided to carry on the club, in accordance with the conditions of friendly supporters, who will help the club to meet its current expenses.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Directors of the Hagey Institute for generous favors in the past and to Mr. B. F. Dillingham as the principal contributor to the last social.

A special committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Messrs. Yarnell, Horace Wright, Copeland, Mehrtens, Thomas and Jacobsen was appointed to arrange for a benefit social.

A special committee was also appointed to take action in regard to certain delinquent members. A special meeting will be held on the 16th inst. to consider proposed amendments to the constitution in reference to the admissions of honorary members.

### Schools are Full.

The Government and other schools started off with a boom yesterday, and all day long the principals and teachers were busy classifying and the book-stores dealing out books, slates, pencils, etc. Although no definite returns as regards attendance have been turned in at the office of the Board of Education, still, from general reports, it is learned that all the schools have as much as they can take care of and some of them more.

The High School is so crowded that there is now talk of another room. Fort Street School is, in the language of the Inspector-General of Schools, "Packed so that there is hardly room to move about."

Beretania Street School is full and there is hardly room for any more. Maemae is full and Pohukaina has all classes full. The primary department is not yet filled, but it is expected this day will tell another story. The Normal School has 32 members with prospect of 40 today.

### The Molasses Theory.

MR. EDITOR:—When you say that molasses is the fondashun on these islands, you go kontrari to Skriptur, for the erth was made in six days, and no molasses was mentioned. Professor Tigg Hawkins, Ann Hawkins' brother, studied geology when he was laying stone fences on Mow, and he seed no molasses, but plenty of rum, which he sez is the bloom'n' nectur uv the kane and is delishus. Evry fule knows that captain Cook wud have annexed these islands to grate britun, if he found molasses. He did not korall them for that nashun, but he got koralled himself by the hethun, and his soul is marchin' on. Grate man. Deacon Salvashun Potwog sez the perductshun of sugar on the ewa plantashun is du to molasses wich has saturated

in the soil for 1 millyun years, and gets into the kane by sukshun. He is a fule. I do not wish to be imperlitt. Stenists must luv them as do not agree with them. Yours respectfully, B. MAGOUZLEDOCK, Stenist.

### OTHERS ARE NAMED.

### Candidates Whose Fates Will be Settled in Caucus.

The number of candidates for the Legislature from the Fourth District is gradually growing less, and when the delegates meet in caucus Thursday night the slate containing the names of the three to be nominated will be made up. There is a desire on the part of some of the delegates to run an Hawaiian on the ticket, but the fact that out of 400 natives in the district but 39 have registered it is a question if they should run a candidate.

The names of those who will probably go before the caucus will be James B. Castle, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson and A. T. Atkinson. The friends of Mr. Castle claim for him a knowledge of the Hawaiian language which will be of service in work among the Hawaiians and they feel assured of the 10 votes necessary to secure the nomination in the convention. A. G. M. Robertson will, no doubt, be nominated by acclamation, as it is not thought that any one will oppose him in the convention. The voting will be narrowed down to Castle, Gear and Atkinson for the other two, with the chances about even.

So far, the candidates have done nothing beyond announcing that they will run; the real work has been left for their friends, a condition of affairs indeed no doubt by the fact that there is really no opposition, and without opposition there can be no politics.

The lively opposition will be in the Fifth District. John Lot Kaulukou has declared himself a candidate, and it is said the delegates from Kalaupoko have been instructed to vote for him and A. J. Campbell. But there are others who stand a good chance in the convention. The hustle will come later.

### Look See in Trouble.

Look See, a leper suspect, was arrested by Captain Parker yesterday afternoon and taken to the yard opposite the Police Station. It seems that the Chinaman used a pitchfork on a horse belonging to a native in Kunaui, because the animal trespassed on his premises. The story runs that the horse belonged to a native, who gave Look See information to the effect that if he caught his horse on his own premises to tell him. In such a case he would have the animal tied up, so that no further trespassing would be possible. The Chinaman took no notice of this, and when the horse walked into his yard, he calmly took the pitchfork and ran the sharp edges in the animal's several times.

### Death of Mrs. Lee.

Marit D'Estrella Lee, wife of Walter E. Lee, died at her home, No. 99 New Beach Road, in Kakaako, yesterday morning, after an illness of 15 months. Deceased was born at St. Michaels, Azores, about 40 years ago. The funeral will take place from the residence at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Friends and relatives are invited to be present.

### Ho, for the Races!

The second annual championship races of the Hawaiian Rowing Association will take place over the Pearl Harbor course on Saturday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Trains will leave Honolulu at 1:45 and 3:15 p. m. and return immediately after the races. Round trip tickets, 75 cents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Naniwa is booked to leave this week for cruise.

W. W. Dimond has moved into his new beach residence.

There was a dinner to Admiral Miller at Esplanade, last evening.

Dr. H. V. Murray left on the Warimoo last night. He will be away three weeks.

Marshal Brown and wife returned yesterday from their honeymoon trip on Molokai.

No baseball game Saturday. Postponed on account of the championship races at Pearl Harbor.

Hopp & Co. have received by the Irwin a lot of new furniture and office desks of latest pattern.

A young English governess with certificates, is open for an engagement in Honolulu or elsewhere on the Islands.

The Healanis seem still to be the favorites in the senior championship race Saturday and the Lellanis in the junior. The Myrtles will do their best.

The Russell staple puller and wire splicer comprises six tools in one, and can be carried in the hip pocket. For sale by the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

There will be several parties to Pearl Harbor on Saturday. Some will go on the train and others on yachts. Accommodations for luncheon are now being sought.

On Friday night Minister Sewall gave a dinner to 12, at his home, Wai-kiki, as a farewell to Captain Cotton, who left on the Gaelic. The Philadelphia's band was in attendance.

George Angus has been positively forbidden by his physician to pull in any of the races of this season. His place in the Myrtle crew will be taken by W. H. Crozier, a very good man.

A Portuguese photographer returned from Kauai on the Mikahala Sunday morning with a photograph of Halli, the Kanai murderer, lying dead, with a number of police standing about the body.

Miss Edna C. Kelley of the San Francisco Lyceum of Expression is prepared to give instruction in vocal

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and pantomime expression, reading, etc. Apply at H. M. Whitney's, 1119 King street, Kewalo.

Inspector Kelliplo found four more mullet at the market yesterday affected with the same disease reported at the Board of Health meeting sometime ago. The fish are from Waipio and their gills are nearly all eaten away.

The Normal School will continue as usual, notwithstanding the fact that J. L. Dumas has resigned. Edgar Wood was appointed yesterday to succeed Mr. Dumas by Inspector-General Townsend.

Kawaiahao Seminary opened yesterday and will take orders for dress making, plain sewing and repairing. Will furnish girls to care for children and help about house work. Girls will go out sewing by the day.

Word was received by the last steamer from Engineer Herring to the effect that the plans and specifications for the sewerage system and filter plant have been completed. Mr. Herring is at work on the estimates and will be through in two months.

The Anglican Church Chronicle for September was issued yesterday. It contains, in addition to the usual church news, a synopsis of the proceedings at the Lambeth Conference and a continuation of the editor's interesting account of his recent visit to British Columbia.

The Lellani racing crew is now quartered at the Colburn residence, Pearl City. S. E. P. Taylor is captain of the crew and will pull stroke. The others are: Cupid Kalaupokalani, Lane and Willis. Racing crews of the Myrtle and Healanis clubs will go down to their quarters at Pearl City today.

Rev. H. H. Parker is doing a very good thing in Kawaiahao Church just now. Nearly every Sunday evening when there is a meeting in his church, he will have one of the members of the congregation speak. Charles Wilcox started the ball rolling last Sunday night, and David Kelliplo will speak a week from next Sunday.

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### WATER NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me by Mary E. Foster by E. H. Wodehouse, her attorney in fact, for the adjudication of her water right in the Auwai of Auwalolimu, Honolulu, Oahu, it is hereby ordered in accordance with the provision of Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1888, that all parties interested in the water right from said Auwai of Auwalolimu, Honolulu, Oahu, to appear before me at the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, Oahu, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1897, to contest, or otherwise said petition or judgment will be given ex parte by default.

(Sig.) EMMA M. NAKUINA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Right for the District of Honolulu, Oahu. Honolulu, August 23, 1897. 1892-3tT 4695-2w

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## WRITTEN AT SEA

Advertiser's Special Correspondent Tells of the Trip.

## MANY PLEASURES OF VOYAGE

## Characteristics of the Passengers.

Steamer Passed Close by Bird Island—Stemming the Black Stream.

[Special Correspondence.]

On Board S. S. Doric, At Sea, August 14, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—The good ship Doric is not making a record for herself on this voyage. She is too deeply laden for fast sailing. Three thousand tons of flour for Hong Kong bring her near to the Plimsoll mark, but the consumption of coal lightens the vessel each day; yet for pleasantness and comfort, I doubt if the record for this voyage can be surpassed. Cool breezes, smooth seas and sunny skies make life on shipboard as agreeable as the unstable support and narrow quarters of our floating home will admit.

We have but few passengers, only 25 in all, all but seven for Yokohama. I presume that the ship's officers would be glad to dispense with the company of even that small number on the remainder of the voyage from Japan to China. At this season of the year the heat is said to be almost unendurable. Fajamas are the only style for ordinary wear. The Captain talks of swinging hammocks on the upper decks to make the most comfortable arrangement possible for the night. The ship's officers are fine, companionable men. The monotony of life on shipboard, where there is no morning newspaper, no change of scene and life is one unsteady roll and surge, is alleviated by all manner of social devices. The first afternoon after leaving Honolulu and its social bustle and hustle, the Captain called all the passengers into the gentlemen's saloon, and suggested the appointment of two committees—one for indoor entertainments, the other for outdoor amusements. The committees were duly appointed, and have evolved out of abyssal nothingness a series of amusements. Nothing helps digestion so much as a hearty laugh that shakes the whole physical organism.

We have not an extraordinary amount of talent among the passengers, but we are ready to utilize whatever is available. The cuisine is admirable; in fact, so good that we are tempted, as our first parents were originally, to eat too much. Then comes the penalty, tossing to and fro on the narrow couch at night, folded hands and woe-begone faces during the daytime. But a brisk walk after breakfast, a jolly game of cricket after lunch and a lot of fun in enjoying the varied afternoon and evening entertainments, prevent the fit of blue from taking unchallenged possession of the voyager over this wide expanse of blue ocean. I never have traveled on any steamer where the officers have done so much to make the voyage agreeable as have the officers of the Doric.

The average Englishman carries with him all over the world a hearty love of sport. In all the ports of the Orient there are athletic clubs, cricket and tennis tournaments. In the English illustrated papers, of which are hand files in the ship's library, it is noticeable how much space is given to sports and fighting. Yet when one visits the great picture galleries of Europe, one cannot but notice the difference between France and England. Battle-scenes by the hundreds fill the art galleries in France. In England, there are few or none—home joys are most commonly depicted by the great English artists, and speak of the English desire for home comfort. In contrast with the French passion for military glory.

The Doric is a first-class steamer in every respect. There is ample room for whatever needs to be done, whether in the social hall, the dining room, the library, promenade deck, or state room. You can have a bath in warm water in a marble basin, or take a sose in a canvas swimming tank, pumped full of water right from the ocean every morning. It is 5 feet deep, 16 feet by 14 feet in length and breadth, yet this large amount of water, with all its weight, makes no perceptible difference in the running of the ship. Breakfast is served at 8:30 a. m. with tea and toast in your room at an earlier morning hour. Beef tea and chicken broth are served at 11 a. m. and lunch at 1 p. m. Dinner comes at 7 p. m., with something extra on the table from 9 till 10 p. m. Electric lights and call bells and a well-trained corps of saloon boys, in white gowns and caps for dinner, in blue for other meals, minimize the inconveniences of life on shipboard. A well-selected library of the best works of recent writers helps to while away the monotony. As we are traveling westward clock time is too fast, and each day at midnight the saloon clock is put back about half an hour. As we crossed 180 deg. about 10 a. m. Saturday we lost our Sunday altogether and reckon our days as they are doing in "the Land of the Rising Sun." We have been making an average daily run of 345 miles, but yesterday's bulletin announced only 308. We

have met the "Black Stream," as the Chinese call the ocean current that sweeps past the shores of Japan, making the climate as moist as does the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic the shores of green Erin. Our ship is too heavily loaded to make headway against it. We had hoped to reach Yokohama in season to make close connection with the Rio de Janeiro, which is to leave Yokohama at noon.

In the early morning of the second day out we passed under the lee of Bird Island or Nihon. This outlying islet of the Hawaiian Archipelago rises sheer from the water's edge a perpendicular jagged mass of volcanic rock. The northern side is said to show more of a slope, and on that side, also, is the landing place. We passed that day, also, a curious scum floating on the water, like the outflow of some submarine sulphur spring. One day we saw a school of porpoises leaping out of the water as they dashed onward in front of the bow of the steamer.

At midnight of Tuesday we met the steamship Coptic, which left Yokohama the same date we left Honolulu. As we neared Japan the surface of the ocean was more quiet, with here and there patches and streaks of perfectly smooth water. But I have never seen the Pacific as glassy smooth as was the Atlantic when I crossed it four years ago in August. The lonesomeness of the Pacific intensifies the monotony of the voyage. We do not expect on this route such strong winds and rough seas as those must expect on the Vancouver route. To them the Pacific would be more appropriately called Terrific.

## IN YOKOHAMA TOWN.

## Scenes Not Altogether Strange to the Honolulu.

Yokohama, August 14, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—Our first glimpse of Japan was at 10:30 this morning, a long, low-lying stretch of land on the horizon. It was not until 1 o'clock in the afternoon that we neared the point of land around which we enter the Bay of Yeddo. The tall white lighthouse stood out in bold relief against the bluff. The verdure of tree and grass had a yellow-green tint. The sides of the bluff were terraced occasionally, but more often gashed with Nature's dashes of irregularity. The Japanese are busy building earthwork fortifications to guard the entrance to the bay, and on one shoal, to the left of us, as we came up the bay, they were building a stone fort. Soon we came up to the quarantine vessel, ran up a signal and slowed down. A steam launch put off and came up under the lee of the vessel. One of the two Japanese officials on the deck of the launch with a note-book, asked the name of the vessel, the port from which we came, sent up a written notice to the second office and our quarantine inspection was over.

Yokohama was in full view. A long breakwater, with curving sweep, encloses a portion of the bay. Two towers, one red, one white, mark the middle entrance. Into which our steamer slowly passed. A fleet of sampans quickly flocked around. These yellow-brown, unpainted boats are longer and larger than our Honolulu harbor-boats. Two men with huge, double-edged sculls, with handles tied on, propelled these antique vessels. One of the men was often a boy about 10 years old. The mail bags that had been taken out of the hold two hours before were now dropped one by one into the hold of the mail tug-boat. Then the hotel steam launch came alongside, the baggage was lowered, and when all was ready the passengers bade good-bye to the Captain and to fellow-voyagers and passed down the gangway. It was beginning to rain, and the married folks disappeared into the little cabin below. We passed alongside of the long iron pier and were soon at the landing place, walked up the long, low stone steps and were on shore in the Land of Ziplung. The hotel porter took charge of our baggage, which had to pass Custom-House inspection. We walked a short distance on the wharf to the Police Station, where jinrikishas awaited us to take us to the Grand Hotel.

We were soon assigned our room, near the corner of the canal, and opening out upon the bay. There was not a breath of air stirring; what air there was was lifeless, and we did not wonder that breathing seemed a fruitless effort, when we learned that the thermometer that afternoon had marked 102 deg. We looked out of our window in the moonlight, watching the myriad of boats at anchor with their glowworm lights. So still was the surface of the water that there was not a quiver in all of the reflected lines of light. Two large Japanese war vessels lay outside of the breakwater, a half-dozen of other nationalities within and ocean steamers by the score. In fact, they are coming and going all day long, almost as frequently as ferry-boats.

Dinner in these hotels of the Orient comes at the close of the day's business and outings. But the dining room is kept cool with punkas. Dinner is served at 7:30, and after 8:30 smoking is allowed. The Grand Hotel seems to be full, judging from the appearance of the dining room this evening, when, by the kind permission of the Admiral, the band of the United States Flagship Olympia played during the dinner.

To one accustomed to cosmopolitan sights of Honolulu, Yokohama does not seem so strange as it probably would coming from the States by the Canadian-Pacific route. It is a commercial city of the ordinary appearance of modern cities. The strange sights, so far as the architecture is concerned, apart from the public buildings of brick, trimmed with granite, are the tiled roofs with their queer gable ends; the lowness of the buildings, some of them of a gray stone that has grown dark with time, almost as dingy-black as those in Chicago; the narrowness of the streets and their cleanliness, swept by Japanese laborers, who gather the refuse in a hand-cart, and sprinkled from hand-carts, drawn by other Japanese laborers.

Other strange street scenes are the carriages, barouches drawn by short-legged, long-haired Japanese horses.

Much of the carting is done on hand-carts: if a horse draws a dray, he is not driven, but led along with a halter, in place of a head stall. Some two-horse drays here are with a driver's seat on the goose-neck, such as we see in Honolulu; but the drays are larger and have a light iron frame with an awning. The sun's rays have a peculiarly penetrating power in Japan, and anything like a sunstroke must be carefully avoided, and umbrellas are necessities. In the busy hours of the day the streets are full. Groups of Japanese walk along together looking hither and yon as we see them doing in Honolulu. The jinrikisha men are the only people that seem to be in a hurry. Some few impetuous people are drawn by a running team of those. H.

## LIFE IN YOKOHAMA.

## Scenes in the Busy City at All Hours.

Yokohama, August 17, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—There has been a sudden and unusual change in the weather. The day of our arrival had been excessively hot. The next day an easterly wind dashed the waves over the breakwater and chilled the air down to 58 deg. It moderated somewhat the next day, but it was chilly, and the sky was overcast, as if a storm were brewing.

There is a Union Church, Rev. Dr. G. B. Meacham, pastor, supported by the foreign residents. Bishop Bickesteth of the Anglican Church has had his residence in Tokyo, but news has just come of his death. The pastor was absent, and Rev. Mr. Worden, a resident clergyman, officiated in his place. The congregation was scanty. Our passengers by the Doric made about one-third of the audience. The church is English Gothic, squat rather than perpendicular, and near the gate is a queer little lodge for the Japanese janitor. We met here, after the service, some friends, residents in Yokohama, and were informed outside of the gate by an impetuous sailor, who had been left on the beach and wanted help—to buy sake or some such beverage, of which his breath was redolent.

Our first day was devoted to shopping, but after supplying ourselves with a few necessities, we searched long and often vainly for some characteristic Japanese wares that would be sufficiently artistic to be pleasant reminders of Japanese travel. All Japanese porcelain ware or cloisonnee is not wonder of delight. The patterns and the colors are not always pleasing. Once in a great while something is seen of different style from what is now common in Japanese stores in the States, or is of special artistic excellence. Kuhn & Komor and Arthur & Bond have large stores near the Grand Hotel, like those in Boston, that deal in art goods. But the stores of the Japanese dealers are low, small, and if there is an upper story, the stairs are steep and narrow, the boards about 4 inches wide and the risers 10 inches high. The beams of the upper floor are of unpainted wood, very substantial, about 4 inches wide and 10 inches deep.

Some new buildings were going up. The staging was of bamboo sticks, tied together. The frame of the building was of solid timber, doubly braced. The carpenters were planing boards, sitting in front of an easel and drawing their planes towards them across the grain, not lengthwise of the boards as with us. We saw one ruin of a warehouse that had been burned, the walls still standing and propped up by bamboo poles. Our jinrikisha men found it hard pulling when we came to a street that had been newly gravelled with small beach pebbles. Many of the Japanese men wore blue frocks, the backs and skirts broadly marked with distinguishing stripes and squares, and circles of white.

The busy life of the city begins about 6 o'clock with the tooting of the little steam tugs coming out of the canal with lines of lighters in tow. White sails of fishing smacks flick the surface of the bay, and as they stand out on the edge of the horizon, give it the ridged appearance of the roofs of earthen tiles. Some of the lighters do not have the aid of steam. The two men that manage them push them with long poles. The huge rudder inserted in a cleft in the stern, is lifted out of the water, and the tiller is tied with ropes to keep the rudder up. The cabin is taken down as the night passes away, the mats that form the floor piled up on the side, the boards that form the sides are untied and stowed away till night again brings the need of shelter.

As we have passed through the streets where the retail stores are, it is very noticeable how many of the signs are in English. German or French signs appear only on the offices of people of those nationalities. Our jinrikisha men know sufficient English to understand where we wanted to go. If they did not know the locality, other jinrikisha men were very ready to help them in finding the street and number. The streets are very orderly, no rushing at breakneck speed regardless of other people. A warning cry, not loud, is given in turning the corner of the narrow streets. We notice that 95 per cent of the sugar is imported, the Japanese people having learned to prefer the clean white imported article to the dirty black sugar of native manufacture. They have a glutinous rice, as well as an upland rice on sale. Articles of foreign manufacture are much in evidence. But it is feared that with the expiration of the old rigidly severe treaties with Japan, some 18 months hence, the Japanese will be ready with new legislation that will gradually force every foreign resident out of business and leave the commerce of the country entirely in the hands of the Japanese. H.

## NO RED COATS.

## New Uniform is Modification of the British Style.

"If the Star would get its information about uniforms outside a tailor shop it might be nearer correct and save a lot of unnecessary street talk," said an official of the Government connected with the military yesterday. "We have no idea of adopting a Brit-

ish uniform, particularly as to the color of the coat. Major Laukea has all of his clothes made in London, and a year ago had his staff uniforms made by the same tailor. It so closely resembles the other staff officers' uniforms that it has not been noticed by people outside the military.

The change to Major Laukea's style of decorations for his coat was adopted by the President, Major Potter, Major Pratt and Major Laukea soon after the latter's new uniform arrived. The style is a modification of the British uniform, and was adopted simply because, when the staff officers call on war-ships the officers there cannot distinguish them from American army officers. The new style is much less gaudy than the old in several respects. It was said on the street yesterday by an officer in the N. G. H. that the officers would hold a meeting on Monday night and protest against the adoption of anything on the British line of uniform.

## Warrimoo Arrives.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 4:15 p. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by Purser Bellmaine:

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, Charles William Hay commander, cleared Sydney Heads at 5:13 p. m. on the 16th of August; experienced moderate southwest winds and moderate seas to Cape Farewell, which was passed at 2:30 p. m. on August 20th, and arrived at Wellington, N. Z., at 1:30 a. m. August 21st. This being the inauguration of the service to Wellington, a somewhat lengthy stay was made, enabling the residents to view the vessel, which was thrown open for inspection. The Captain was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce, and invitations were sent to the ship's officers for the Yacht Club's ball, given in the evening. The vessel proceeded on her voyage at 2 a. m. August 22d, passed Cape Maitland, Van Bielem at 1 p. m. August 23d, and arrived at Suva at 5 p. m. August 26th, having met with moderate northerly to west and westerly winds to lat. 24 deg. south, thence to Suva fine weather. Continued journey at 9 p. m. same date, passed Alofa Island at midnight of August 27th and Mary Island at noon of August 29th, arriving at Honolulu at 4:15 p. m. September 3d, having experienced strong adverse winds to lat. 18 deg. north, thence fine weather to arrival as above. Passed R. M. S. Mowera, bound to Sydney, 20 miles south of Suva.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Myer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND  
HONOLULU.



WE KEEP DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES OF

## WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

Please notice that

## Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

## Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

## Distilled Water

Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

## Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

## Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers

Call at the

Household Supply Dept.

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For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TIMELY TOPICS

SEPT. 6, 1897.

The Russell Staple Puller and Wire Splicer is a drop-forged tool, made of Black Diamond tool steel; and is six useful tools in one, weighs about one pound and can be carried in the hip pocket with ease.

Besides the six tools it can be used for various other purposes, which suggest themselves as necessity demands. The six tools are as follows:

1. A double staple puller, rails, etc.
2. A double wire cutter, and the best made.
3. A double hammer, and no danger of its breaking.
4. A good wire splicer for any kind of wire, barbed wire included.
5. A good pair of pinchers with long leverage.
6. A good monkey-wrench for plows, machines, etc.

It is good for tightening slack wire, by grasping the wire in the jaws of splicer and pressing handle to right or left until it bends the wire, moving on from place to place, until you have it tight enough.

The Russell Staple Puller and Wire Splicer is admitted to be the handiest tool made for ranchers, farmers, etc., and has an immense sale in the States and wherever it is introduced.

Call and see it at the

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
286 FORT ST.

## Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A tonic taken now and again will prove decidedly beneficial in preserving one's health in this climate. Naturally there arises a question as to what will best suit your constitution.

## Malt

Of the many reputable preparations offered to build you up and restore lost vigor, most all of them are repulsive to some people, and, therefore, ought not to be used. MALT NUTRINE acts with all alike; the effect is generally very marked, and at all times beneficial.

## Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have doubtless profited by their summer vacation, ought not to drift back to the tired and worn condition they were in previous to taking their vacation. Take MALT NUTRINE and continue to improve.

## Satisfies

You need not feel that you are experimenting when you begin taking MALT NUTRINE. The many hundreds who have profited by taking it have placed the preparation beyond all fear and doubt as to its virtues. Our orders placed with the manufacturers show a steady increase, which signifies popularity and merit.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.



## WILL MAKE FIGHT

Candidates Ready for Nominating Convention.

A. V. GEAR FROM THE FOURTH

Will Ask Support of the District Delegates.

Other Men Who Will Run—McCandless Growing Stronger—Mr. Atkinson Named.

Slates are being made every day to be laid before the convention, but in these days of modern machine politics slates are like monarchies—made and unmade in a day. So far, nine persons have offered themselves on the convention altar, and unless some stronger men bob up in the meantime, six will be nominated for election to the Lower House.

The candidates thus far named in the Fourth District are A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, A. T. Atkinson, D. Hoapili Baker and D. L. Naoni. In the Fifth District there are L. L. McCandless, A. J. Campbell, Haululani and Captain Cluney.

Both Naoni and Baker will be backed by the Hawaiian missionary element, and their nomination will be pushed from this side, though it is said that if two particularly bright young Hawaiians, men who have been identified with the Government since the beginning, should decide to run, neither Baker nor Naoni would have a clear road to victory. In the last Legislature Naoni was an ultra-Government member on any proposition, standing immovably with the Cabinet in any of its measures. His native friends claim that he did not consult them when important measures were to be considered. The strongest man mentioned as a candidate in the Fourth District is, unquestionably, A. V. Gear, publisher of the Daily Bulletin. He is not a politician in the strictest sense, but he has good business qualifications, large realty interests in the city and an abundance of common sense. As the head of the Bulletin, he directs its policy, and he has made it a staunch supporter of the annexation cause. Mr. Gear was, for a time, school teacher in this city, and afterwards bookkeeper for J. T. Waterhouse. Since embarking in business for himself he has met with great success and in consequence has acquired considerable real estate. He will be a candidate before the convention, but unless he has the support of the delegates he will not stand as an independent candidate, though his election by the people is practically assured.

Captain Cluney, a possible candidate, was a member during the last session. He practically holds his precinct in his hat and should find no trouble to be elected. Haululani, from Ewa, was also a member, and may be a candidate, regular or independent, at this election.

One of the new men from the Fourth District is A. T. Atkinson, editor of the Hawaiian Star. He is well known as one of the original 13 during the Kalakaua reign and a strong Reform party man. He was Inspector-General of Schools for a number of years and was Superintendent of the last census. His connection with the Star dates from January 1st last. He was connected with the Advertiser and Gazette, however, for many years.

Haululani, from Ewa, may not be the choice of the convention, as it is understood Mikeleini is pledged to A. J. Campbell and will use his influence in that direction. The friends of Mr. McCandless will push him as an independent candidate should he fail to be nominated in the convention, and should he run he expects to be elected by the cumulative vote.

### RIDES AT SEA.

Captain of a Coal Barge Has a Novel Track.

Capt. George Howe, of the good coal barge Delaware, plying between New England and Southern coal ports, is a lover of the bicycle, but as much of his time is spent in sailing over the bounding deep he has but little opportunity to push along the steady ground he finds ashore. But Captain Howe, says the Buffalo Courier, is a man who adapts himself to circumstances. He commands one of the largest barges afloat. The Delaware was formerly the Spanish ship Murciano. She was designed for an ocean greyhound, and her fine lines are indicative of a speedy model. She was used both as a passenger and freight steamer up to the time she went ashore near Chesapeake Bay. It cost so much to float the steamer after her mishap, that her owners abandoned her, and she was sold for a song and converted into a coal barge.

The barge is 320 feet long, with a good breadth of beam, and so Captain Howe has at his disposal a 600-foot cycle track, and he uses it. Captain Howe never collides with any other wheelman on it; no bad person ever sprinkles tacks there, and no bull dog ever reaches for the captain's trousers as he spins along on the Atlantic ocean.

From the rising bow of the Delaware is a coast that carries the wheel way to the stern, and to get back to the other tack is easy. There would be an occasional drawback for a landsman trying this sport in mid-ocean, for sometimes the deck suddenly comes up beneath the wheel and then as suddenly gets away from under it. But the Delaware, even when fully loaded, is not awash, nor is her deck unprotected, as is the case with many barges. She has four strong iron rails above the sides of her hull, and if the cyclist takes a header seaward he is sure to stop at these guards. Moreover, a header excites no sarcastic remarks, as the crew is well trained, and when they feel funny they go to their quarters.

### SUNDAY RUNAWAY.

Captain Lorenzen, Jack Stelling and a Young Girl, in it.

Captain Lorenzen and Jack Stelling had quite a severe accident while driving in from Waikiki Sunday at about 6 p. m. They were driving along in a buggy on Keeaumoku street, and had just reached Young, when a runaway horse, ridden by Roby Andrews, a 12-year-old girl, came racing along. Captain Lorenzen, who was driving, whipped up his horse to get out of the way, but he was too late. The runaway horse made a dash and went through the buggy, kicking Captain Lorenzen in the head and causing Jack Stelling to climb through the back as quickly as possible.

The girl was thrown about 15 feet, the top of the buggy mashed in and Captain Lorenzen's horse thrown to the ground. The whole thing was done so quickly that neither one of the occupants of the buggy could state positively what happened. They have a slight recollection of a horse passing swiftly in front of them, and that is about all. The young girl was quite severely hurt.

### For Sunday Fishing.

While Officer Keanini was walking along Brewer's wharf at about 8:45 o'clock last night he spied a Japanese on the other end, who seemed to have hold of a fishing net. Walking up to him, he found that such was the case and also that another Japanese in a boat near by was paying out the net. While he was talking to the man on the wharf the other fellow sized up the situation and made for shore. Keanini put Nishimoto under arrest and had the net taken to the Police Station. Returning to the boat, he found it drawn up on shore, but the Japanese had disappeared. Nishimoto declares that he was not fishing on Sunday, and, if he is to be trusted, there remains but one solution, the fact that his calendar must have been out of shape.

### Mr. Murray Sustained.

The meeting held on Thursday night by the officers of the American Union party was to consider the legality of the election of the Tenth Precinct delegates to the Nominating Convention. The primaries in this instance were held in the China Engine House, and presided over by T. B. Murray, a non-resident of the district. At the meeting Thursday, Mr. Murray said he had signed the credentials of the delegates, and there was no reason why there should be a quibble over it. This was agreed to, and the delegates will sit in the convention.

### Not a 44 Stroke.

One of the members of the Leilani crew laughed heartily Saturday afternoon when he saw the statement in one of the afternoon papers that the boys were pulling a 44 stroke. He said: "That beats anything I ever heard of here. Why, the highest we have ever pulled is 42 and then we couldn't keep that up for more than a few minutes at a time. Then think of the rough water. The fact is, we are pulling all the way from 26 to 38, and that is plenty good enough for us. No 44 in ours, thank you."

### On Easy Terms.

W. W. Dimond has received by the Transit a whole carload of the celebrated Gurney cleanable refrigerators, which is, without doubt, the best and most economical refrigerator on the market. Mr. Dimond has made it possible, by his method of selling, for every one to procure one. He allows purchasers to select whatever style they wish and pay for it by easy monthly payments. For \$7.50, for instance, it requires six monthly payments, or a discount of 5 per cent is made for cash.

### Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the Portuguese Union, held at Lusitana Hall yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, J. M. Vivas; first vice-president, M. A. Pelxoto; second vice-president, J. T. Figueiredo; first secretary, M. A. Gonsalves; second secretary, C. Faria; treasurer, C. Pereira. An executive committee of 15 was also elected.

A \$5,000 orchid from Venezuela is on exhibition in the Temple Gardens in London. It has a white flower, shaped like a sea gull, with outspread wings and a gold and vermilion heart.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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BAD COMPLEXIONS

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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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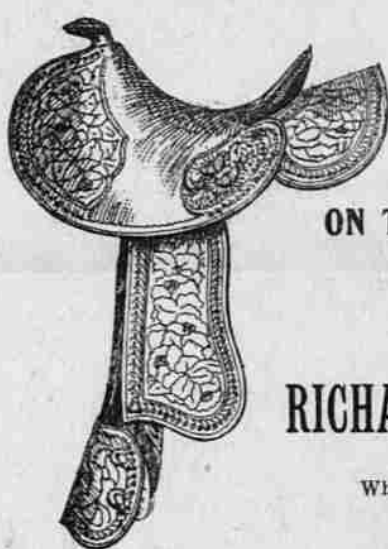
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General Engineering.

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Who also carry the Most Complete Line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



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CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

\$12,034,532.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	£	2,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000	2,750,000
Paid up Capital	687,500	687,500
2. Fire Funds	2,660,520	12 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds	2,660,520	12 0
	£12,034,532	14 8
Revenue Fire Branch	1,577,828	17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,404,507	9 11
	£2,982,335	7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies

101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies

107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies

35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies

43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 19, Sprackels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents.

## New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Englewood, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

G. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

319 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.



## PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.

The Vaudeville Company to appear at Opera House.

There will be a performance by the vaudeville company at the Opera House tonight, in which there will be an entire change in the bill. Mr. Smith, in his bicycle act, will undertake to jump, while standing on the hub of a wheel, from the stage to a chair and from the chair to a table—a most difficult feat. Little Lillian will ride a single wheel and execute a violin solo at the same time. Provo, the great juggler, will change his act and perform some wonderful feats.

Some parts of the first performance dragged a little on account of the company not having its manuscript music incidental to the different acts. This has all been placed in the hands of Professor Berger, and instead of listening to the "Myrtle March" and the "Irwin" from the opening and close of the theater, there will be compositions better suited to the acts.

Take it all the way through the performance given by this company is an excellent one and entirely clean. There is nothing vulgar about it, nothing to offend. The singing is good, likewise the different acts. Tonight Mr. Linden, the pianist of the company, will execute an original march, which is said to be full of snap and ginger. Seats for the performance may be had at the Wall, Nichols Company.

## Noisy Canines.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Andrews went up to the home of Buchholz, a German living on the slope of Punchbowl, with a warrant for that man's arrest on the charge of disturbing the quiet and peace of the night. It seems that Buchholz is the possessor of three large dogs, which have, for some time past, made night hideous for the people of the vicinity, waking them from sound sleep and keeping their attention for hours. Complaints kept coming in, but nothing was done until one of the residents, put into no particularly amiable frame of mind by being kept awake night after night, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Buchholz. When Patrolman Andrews went up he found it necessary to use his club to keep off the dogs, which ran at him as soon as he entered the gate.

## Public Moonlight Concert.

On this Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Thomas Square:

Overture—Raymond..... Thomas  
Fantasia—Torchlight Procession..... Elliot  
Selection—The Belle of Cairo (new)..... Pelle  
Liki no a Liki, Pua Ohulu, Hiki no me a'u..... Mr. D. Moe.  
Cornet Solo—First Love..... Neuman  
Mr. Charles Kremer.  
Fantasia—War Recollection..... Thiele  
Kentucky Babe and All Coons Look Alike (by request)..... Berger  
Waltz—The Latest Favorites..... Berger  
Hawaii Ponoi.

## It Was Not Sunday.

Nishimoto, the Japanese who was arrested Sunday night for fishing on the Sabbath day, was fined \$1 and costs in the Police Court yesterday morning. When asked why he fished on Sunday he made the reply that he was ignorant of the laws of this country; also, that in Japan the Sabbath day lasted from sunrise to sunset.

## Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. prospectus will be out on or about Thursday.

The Educational Committee is hard at work. The classes begin on the 20th inst. and the gymnasium opens on October 1st.

The regular monthly meeting which was to have been held Monday night has been postponed until October.

## IT SAVES THE CROUPI CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given—KELLAM & OURREN. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Salvation Army had a big street meeting on Hotel street last night. Four new members from the Coast and members from the other islands were present. It is understood that a meeting of delegates from the various islands will soon be held to map out the work for next year.

Thirteen million persons will have to be supported by the East Indian Government because of the famine. Thousands of square miles of crops have been parched and destroyed by the sun's heat. This means large exports of wheat from America.

Since the gold discovery in the Klondike, 31 vessels, carrying 15,592 persons, have left San Francisco and Seattle for the Yukon and the end is not yet in sight.

## MARRIED.

DONNELLY—HART.—In this city, September 4, 1897, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Silva, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, W. J. Donnelly of this city, to May Hart of San Francisco, sister of Mrs. J. T. Silva. San Francisco papers please copy.

## DIED.

STRATEMEYER.—In this city, at 10:45 p. m.—September 3, 1897, Howard, youngest child of George C. and Almira Stratemeyer, aged 2 years and 5 months.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The boat crews are now all at Pearl Harbor.

The Gaelic brought 302 Japanese and 28 Chinamen for this port.

The next steamer from the Coast will be the Coptic, due Thursday, September 9th.

The Lohani seem to be the favorites in the junior championship race at Pearl Harbor next Saturday.

Provisions were put aboard the Naniwa yesterday, and she is expected to sail at 6 o'clock this morning.

Spoken by barkentine Kikikat, August 19, 1897, lat. 38 deg. 44 min., lon. 132 deg. 19 min.: Schooner Wm. Bowden, bound from Tacoma for Delagoa Bay, with lumber. Two vessels in company 10 days.

Report of the Mikahala, from Kauai: 10,494 bags sugar left on the Garden Isle; K. S. M. started grinding Wednesday, September 1; Friday took the Robinson family to Niihau; fine weather all over the island.

The American barkentine Kikikat, R. D. Cutler master, arrived in port early yesterday morning after a pleasant trip of 28½ days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 730,000 feet of lumber for Wilder & Co.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at an early hour last evening, a little over nine days from Yokohama. A pleasant trip was experienced. The Gaelic will continue on her trip to San Francisco at 3 p. m. today.

Fishing along the wharves has become quite profitable of late. Within the past fortnight the number of fishers has doubled, and hardly ever does any one go home without taking a string for dinner. Pualu are particularly plentiful at this time.

As the Kikikat was leaving on her trip to this port she sighted, at night, what seemed to be the bark Matilda, which went to pieces on Tootoosh Island. Upon arrival here it was found that the catastrophe happened next day. The fog was very thick at the time.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.  
U.S.S. Philadelphia, Miller, San Diego.  
U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego.  
H.L.M.S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.  
MERCHANTMEN.  
(This list does not include Coasters.)  
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen.  
Br. bark Woolahra, Barneson, Newcastle, August 17.  
Am. bark Geo. F. Manson, Crack, Newcastle, August 17.  
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, August 23.  
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco, August 27.  
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Port Gamble, August 29.  
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whiting, Eureka, August 29.  
Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, August 31.  
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, August 31.  
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, Wash., September 1.  
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend, Sept. 3.  
Am. bgtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, Sept. 3.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:  
Schr. Novelly, Newcastle.....Due  
Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco.....Sept. 5

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, September 3.  
C-A-S-S. Warrimoo, Hay, from the Colonies.  
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.  
Am. bgtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.  
Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, from Lahaina.  
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from China and Japan.  
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, September 4.  
Schr. Norma, Rosehill, from Hawaii.  
Schr. Ka Mo, from Paauilo, Hawaii.  
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa, Kauai.

Sunday, September 5.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, September 3.  
C-A-S-S. Warrimoo, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.  
Saturday, September 4.  
Am. bark Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.  
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.  
Monday, September 6.  
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai ports.  
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Niihau and Hanalei.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Nona, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kuluhaele, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau (passengers only), Koloa, Elele, Hanalei, Makawili, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Kahilina and 4 children; Mrs. Duncan, Miss Smith and 22 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 3.—Marshall Brown and wife, J. Jurgensen, wife and children, J. Elliott, Jas. Gunn and wife, A. de Brettville, Masters Gates (2), L. P. Lind, Mrs. Martin, Manuel Medeiros and son, Fred Adler, Mrs. A. de Lion and son, Miss M. de Lion, Miss Louisa de Lion, Miss Angus, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Dwight, Miss H. Bertelmann, Miss Edith Gilhus, Miss Dora Todd, Miss Wright, Henry Hall, Master Louis Mills, Hon. J. Kaubane, H. S. Vida, Dr. Kaal, Mrs. J. Kopke, Miss G. Kopke, Dr. Kramer, Dr. Thilenius, Mrs. Kaas, Miss Daisy Ena, Miss Clara Ena, Miss Lucy Sheratt, Mrs. Ordenstein, S. Smithes, H. Martin, Master R. McWayne, John Bolster, J. Kuluha, S. Hall, A. Hall, Mrs. Akana, and son, Mrs. Kamuka, Mrs. Le Clair and children, Geo. H. Thomas and wife, E. Thomas, J. K. Kaula, wife and son, John Hind, Thos. May, A. H. May, Alex. May, Miss Alice Beard, Miss Denzen and 103 on deck.

From the Colonies, per C-A-S-S. Warrimoo, September 3.—Mrs. C. Trower, Mrs. W. W. McDonald, E. W. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 4 children, Miss Provo, H. Lemon, Through: E. W. Bartholomew, Miss Martin, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, J. A. Bulkeley, J. H. Hurst, Mrs. Hay and 2 children, A. Hobhouse, T. Osbourne, Mrs. Torrance and 2 children, E. H. Irwin, J. M. Adam, W. Dowling, Mrs. A. Angus, W. Rutledge, J. Homby, J. Flemming, A. Joyce, D. McGregor, Dr. McDougall, E. J. Bodette, W. Bunot, Bryant Ashley, Geo. Jarvis, H. C. Luff, Geo. Flory, Mr. Budgman, A. Watson, Fulstan, S. Strehl, H. Gelhen, H. M. Pridgeon, J. Kemick, D. McPherson, J. Thompson, L. W. Kingsley, P. A. Myers, E. Meikle, S. Rohan, S. Maher, J. H. Rankin, M. Clancy, D. McKie, J. J. McRae, F. J. Brown, S. Meredith.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, September 3.—Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Brooks, Through: Martin Burchard, Lieut. O. H. Bonham-Carter, R. N.; John Farrell, Lieut. Edouard de Grotte, I. R. N.; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hartwell, Col. and Mrs. Karmlett, Miss Lamme, T. W. Markley, Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, A. W. Markley, Mrs. Nevills, Admiral C. L. Oxley, R. N.; Miss Pierce, Gilbert Reid, Rev. J. Rogers, William Roth, Judge G. H. Saunders, A. A. Thomas, Dr. R. Vogel, H. Windt, W. H. Whiting and Lieutenant von Bousdorff.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Nona, September 4.—Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Miss Pama, Mrs. O'Dowda, Thos. Naniwa, Chas. Williams, Earle Williams, Henry Hart and 21 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, September 4.—Miss L. Kahanu, Miss R. Alvin, Miss A. Kealoha, Miss Christian, Mrs. C. Christian and six children, I. S. Kahilina, Master Rapea and 12 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 5.—Miss M. B. Dickey, with Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss B. Dickey, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss B. Dickey, Mrs. J. Lima, Miss Z. Lima, A. Dunn, Mrs. J. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Thos. McTighe, Mrs. P. Cockett, Mrs. E. Jackson, Miss Alice Weight, Mrs. Thos. Smith and two children, Miss P. Greenfield, Achoe, Ahlo, Quan Hing, James Amol, C. K. Chow, James Taylor, Wm. Campbell, J. Paa, Julia Thomas, Susan Kaleo, J. W. Davidson, Jr., Una, R. Cockett, Miss L. Ioka, Miss H. Awana, Mrs. King, Miss Auld, Miss Trask, A. Enos and son, David Goldstein and 80 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, September 5.—Hon. G. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Sister Althea, E. Ometed, G. R. Ewart, J. McLean, J. Morse, G. Wilcox, G. R. Wilcox, A. Gandall, C. M. Cooke, Jr., the Misses Dayton, Mrs. Kahilaua, Mrs. Ahlborn and children, Miss Miller, Miss Kans, Miss Kanoe, P. Besser, J. Prigge, D. Kahn, D. E. Neal, A. Mals, Master D. Neal, Miss O. Hart, Miss Richmond, Mrs. Hanapi, Mrs. H. Spalding, J. A. Magoon, W. L. Stanley and 109 on deck.

Departures.  
From San Francisco, per bgtn. W. G. Irwin, September 3.—G. L. Edwards, for Vancouver and Victoria, per C-A-S-S. Warrimoo, September 3.—Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. de Lion and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Alvarez, Bruce Cartwright, Joseph Marsden, H. M. Whitney, R. J. Putnam, T. R. Robinson, Dr. H. V. Murray and eight in the second cabin.

For San Francisco, per bark Mohican, September 4.—Mr. Hale.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, September 4.—Miss Madeline Hartwell, Miss Bernice Hartwell, Charles Hartwell, Captain Cotton, U. S. N.; L. Mott-Smith, L. W. Hough, J. S. McCandless, A. F. Judd, Jr., G. R. Dennett, George S. Waterhouse, Miss M. P. Mott-Smith, Mrs. M. F. Campbell, H. A. Allen, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, W. J. Morse, Mrs. Farber and five steerage.

## EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bark Mohican, September 4.—21,465 bags sugar (2,496,075 pounds), valued at \$78,901 and shipped by Schaefer & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Castle & Cooke, Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; 1,317 boxes pineapples by the H. F. Pacing Co.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On MONDAY, September 20th, 1897, at 10 a. m., at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction under special conditions (without residence):

Lot 1—Kupahua, 102 acres. Upset price \$153.00.  
Lot 2—Kupahua, 117 acres. Upset price \$175.00.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Dated August 31, 1897. 1895-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Thursday, September 23d, at 10 a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application under the provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase, Lease or Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of cultivation and improvement without residence:

Fourteen lots in Olua, Puna, Hawaii, (Volcano road, 11th to 13th mile, near Peter Lee's place,) of from 10 to 60 acres each in area, at appraised value of \$20 per acre.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, August 31, 1897. 1895-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

LEASE AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN PUNA AND SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots in Kehena, Puna, containing 64 3-10 acres and 6 9-10 acres, respectively.

Upset price: \$192.90 and \$20.70.  
Terms: Cash, in United States gold.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of Ahupuaa of Kaulanamauna, South Kona, containing 3,400 acres, more or less.

Term: 21 years.  
Upset rental: \$50 per annum, payable annually in advance.  
The Government reserves the right to take up any portions of this land for purposes of Land Act without reduction of rent.

For further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Dated, August 23, 1897. 1893-td

JOHN W. NEAL, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 31, 1897. 1894-3t

SATURDAY, September 18, 1897, being a National Holiday, all Government offices throughout the Republic of Hawaii will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 31, 1897. 1894-3t

On Saturday, September 11, 1897, at Court House, North Kohala, will be sold under special conditions of cultivation and improvement, 10 lots in Awini, North Kohala, of from 20 to 90 acres each in area.

At the same time and place will be sold for cash Lot No. 80, Puna, Waimea.

Upset price: \$20.  
For further particulars, apply to Charles Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
August 9, 1897. 1892-td

Department of Finance,  
Honolulu, H. I., September 1, 1897.  
Notice is hereby given that FRANK B. McSTOCKER has this day been appointed Collector-General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice James B. Castle, resigned.

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
4701-3t 1895-3t

Department of Finance,  
Honolulu, H. I., September 1, 1897.  
Notice is hereby given that J. F. CLAY has this day been appointed Deputy Collector for the Port of Honolulu, vice Frank B. McStocker, promoted.

F. B. McSTOCKER,  
Approved: Collector-General.  
S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
4701-3t 1895-3t

## TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 22, 1897, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending March 31, 1898, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed, cattle weighing less than 350 lbs. net per head to be paid for at twenty-five per cent. less than the contract price.  
2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from seventy to ninety heads per month more or less.

3. Cattle dying within twenty-four hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery, to be the contractor's loss.  
4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at twenty-five per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed. Hides and tallow to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President of the Board of Health.  
Honolulu, Sept. 3, 1897.  
4703-3t 1895-4t

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.  
John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS,  
Clerk.  
1876-3m

## A Rare Chance

—TO SECURE A—

Hawaiian Coffee Plantation

With About 200 Acres of Coffee Trees Growing.

The well-known estate of the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, located at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, is now offered for sale, and furnishes a rare opportunity for investment in the coffee industry.

This estate is located on the public highway, seven miles from the port of Kailua, Hawaii, with which it is connected by a good road. The estate comprises 300 acres of land in fee simple, and 500 acres under lease for various terms of years.

Two hundred (200) acres are already planted with coffee trees, from one to four years old.

The buildings include manager's and overseers' houses, mill and machinery buildings, tea house, laborers' houses, etc., etc. In addition, there is the usual supply of tools, etc.

This is probably the best opportunity that has been or will soon be offered for any capitalist who wishes to engage in coffee planting, as much of the rough preparatory work is finished, and the estate only needs judicious management, with ample means to carry it on till the crops come in. The crop of this estate for the year 1899 ought to be from 1000 to 1200 bags of coffee, and increasing rapidly each year thereafter.

For further particulars apply to the agents, F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 1893-6t Honolulu.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA N. SPENCER,  
Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.  
Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897. 1893-td

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Hon. S. L. Austin, of Hilo, Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at the office of the Tax Assessor, in Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MRS. S. L. AUSTIN,  
Austin, deceased.  
Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, August 25, A. D. 1897. 1894-3t

## TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihine and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

\*Friday...Sept. 10 \*Friday...Nov. 13  
Tuesday...Sept. 21 Tuesday...Nov. 23  
Friday...Oct. 1 Friday...Dec. 3  
Tuesday...Oct. 12 Tuesday...Dec. 14  
Friday...Oct. 22 Thursday...Dec. 23  
Tuesday...Nov. 2

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on trips marked \*.  
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihine same day; Makena, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...Sept. 7 Tuesday...Nov. 9  
Friday...Sept. 17 Friday...Nov. 19  
Tuesday...Sept. 28 Tuesday...Nov. 30  
Friday...Oct. 8 Friday...Dec. 10  
Tuesday...Oct. 19 Tuesday...Dec. 21  
Friday...Oct. 29 Friday...Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.  
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.  
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received